



Vol. 28

The NOR-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

Stanley Kackham Mar 12
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No. 12

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

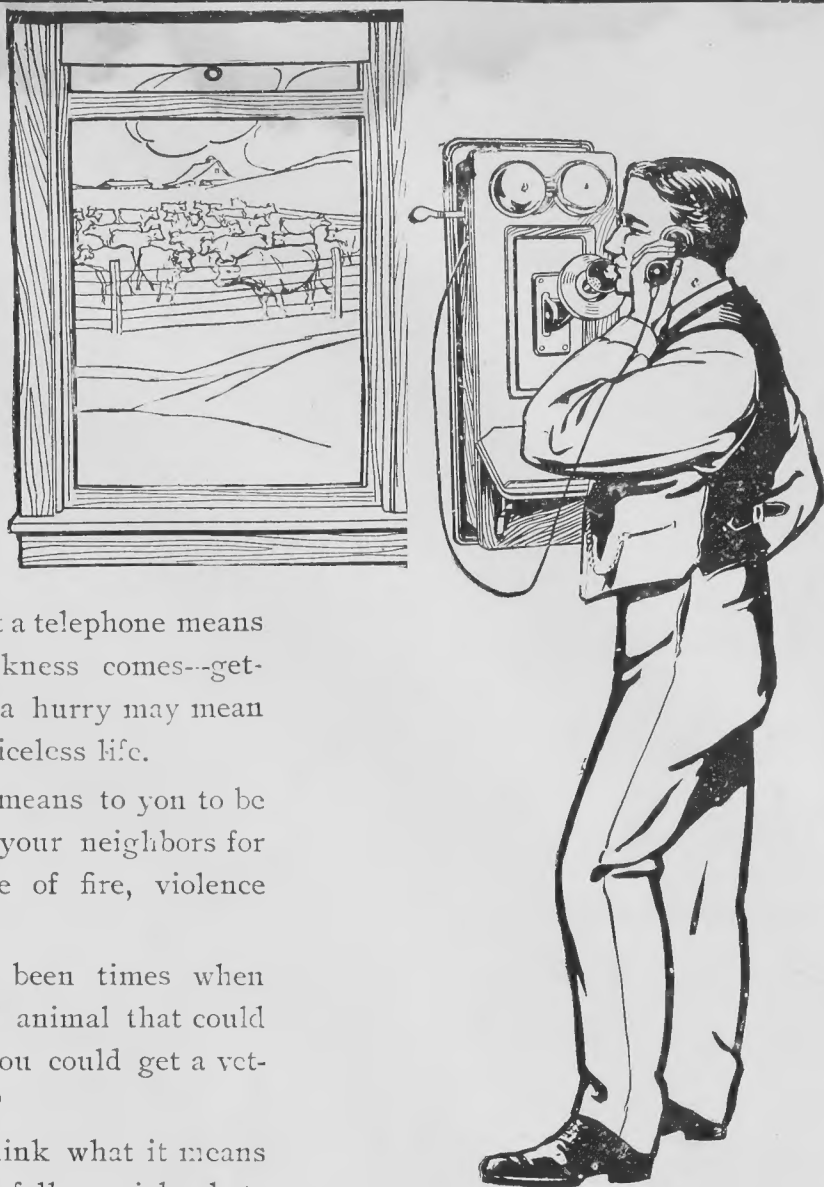


WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

JUNE 21, 1909.

Do you realize exactly what a telephone means to you, and at what little cost you can have an efficient service



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JULY 10-17

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ANTICIPATING THE FAIRS.

Obedient to the traditions of the past The Nor'-West Farmer will this year again issue a Special Midsummer Number, which will appear on July 5. Although we feel that we might be justified in experiencing some sense of pride in connection with previous special issues, we entertain the hope that the one that we now have in prospect will surpass, in every respect, anything that we have so far handed out to the public. But we realize that accomplishment and not mere promise is the real test of things, and so we shall not now do more than announce the coming of this special issue.

It is not too early to express the pleasure that we anticipate in again meeting our friends at the large fairs. We have always held that exhibitions served at least two purposes: they demonstrated agricultural and industrial progress, and they helped to satisfy the natural social inclinations of humanity. The world delights to take a "day off." Every man likes to meet his friends. Besides that, he likes to see other people meeting their friends. And so, with many, the social enjoyment of the exhibition is not its least part.

This is a subject upon which The Nor'-West Farmer can speak with some assurance, for year after year its staff has visited the larger fairs, and to go again means to see familiar faces and cement the friendships formed on similar occasions in the past.

At the Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, at least, we shall have our exhibition tent, and so shall be "at home" to all those who call to see us. We heartily invite any of our subscribers or friends visiting these exhibitions not only to call in and see us, but to make our tent their headquarters while on the grounds. If you expect to meet your old friend, Longsince Schoolchum, who lives on another railway line, write him to meet you at The Nor'-West Farmer tent. We will always try to make the other fellows sit up a bit closer so as to let you in.

And, say, while you are about it, do not forget to let the wife and the boys—yes, and the girls, too—have a bit of a holiday also. Perhaps they have all been working hard to carry along the spring and summer work, and a little breathing spell may do them no harm. All work and no play, you know, makes Jack or Mary or Hannah a dull boy or girl or woman, or whatever else he or she may happen to be.



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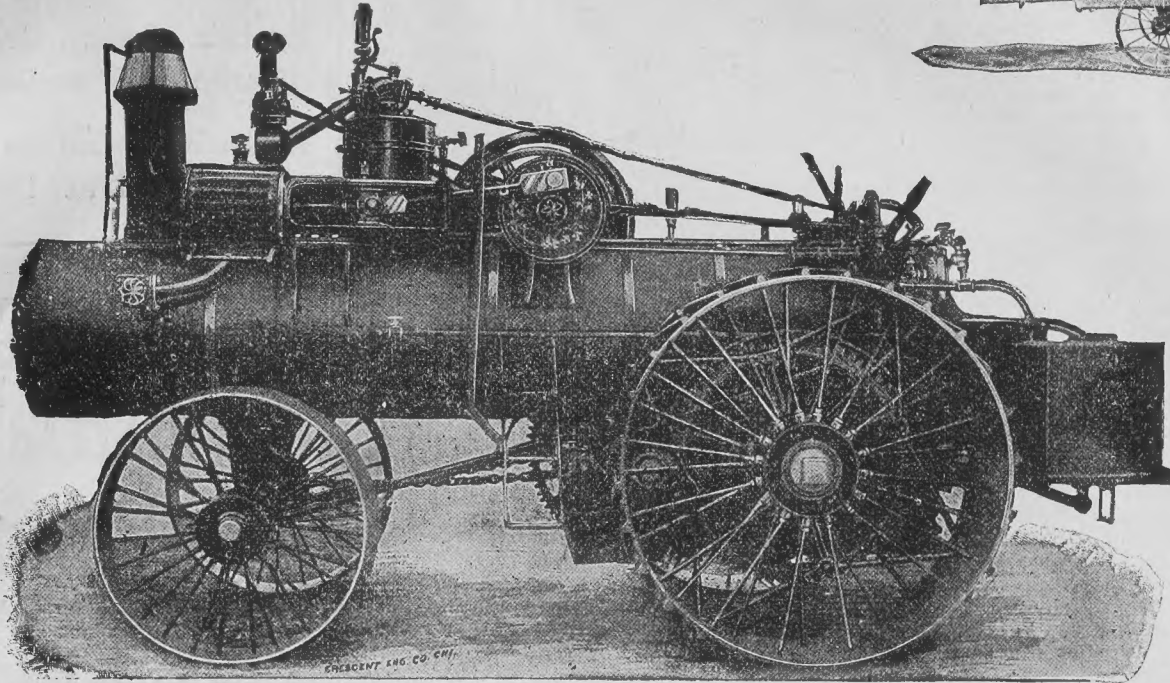
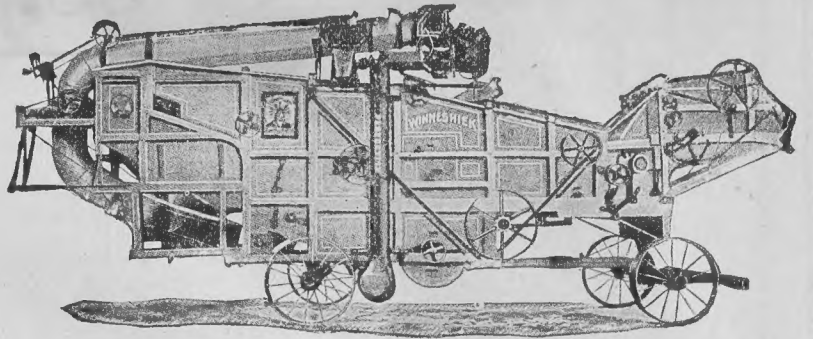
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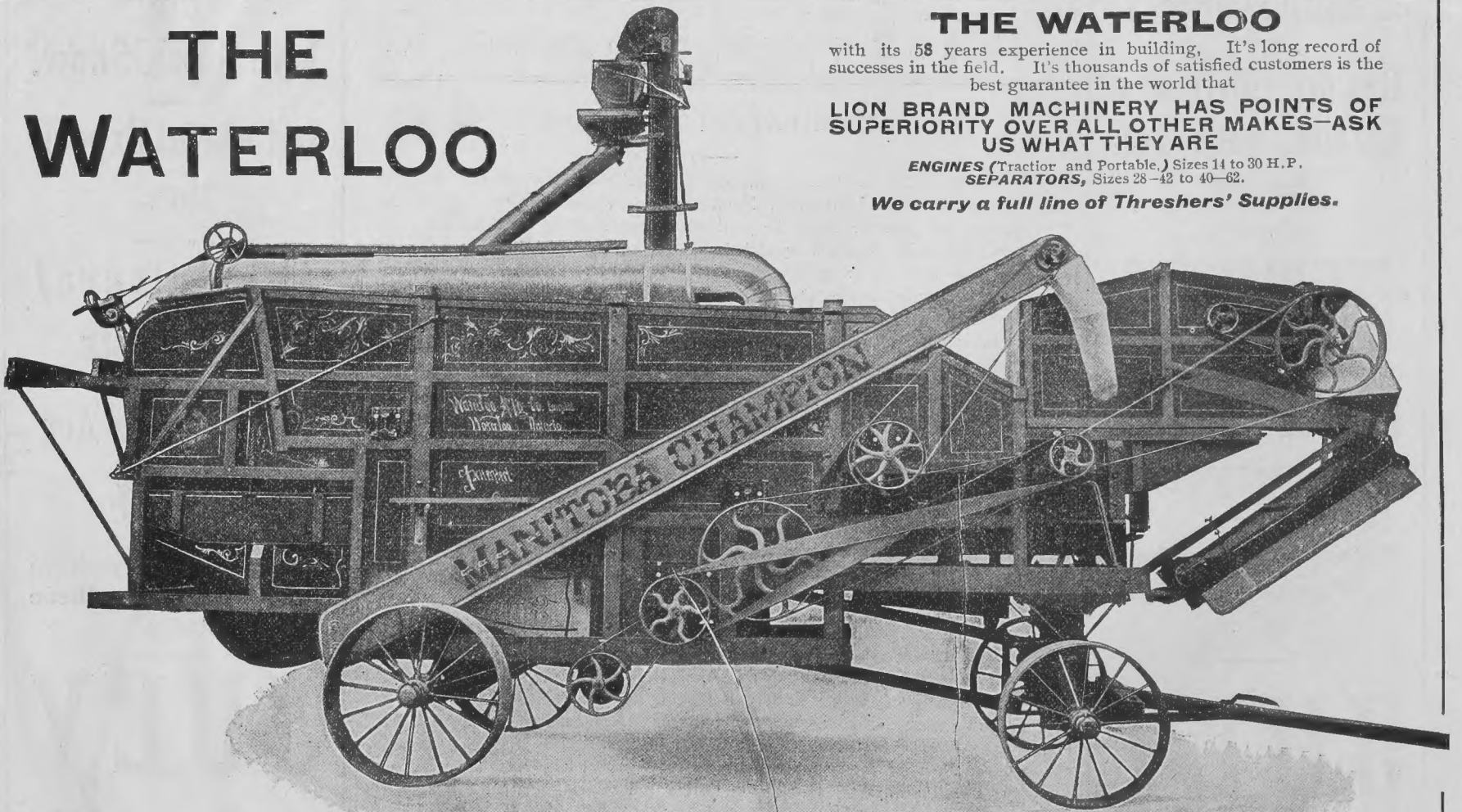
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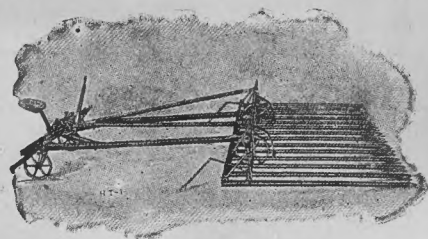
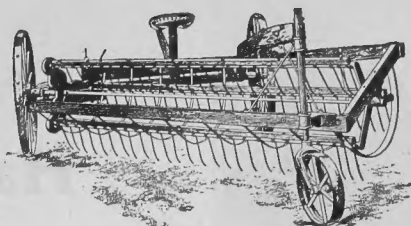
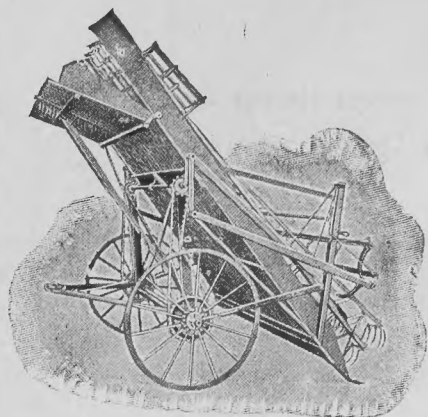
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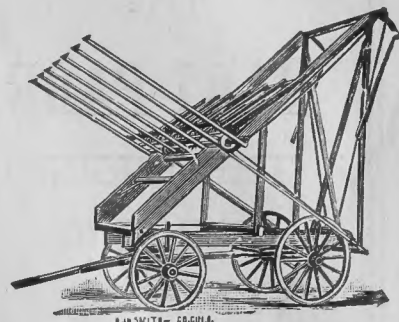
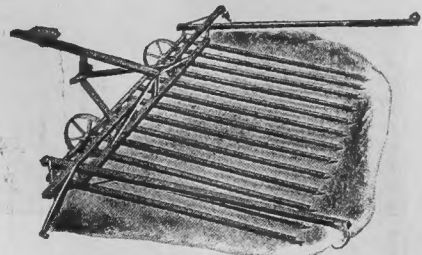
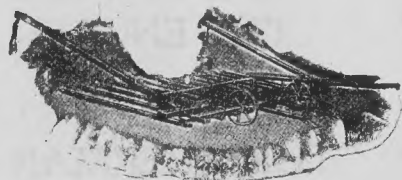
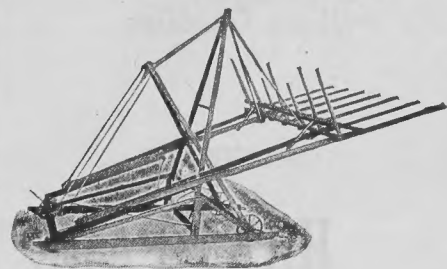
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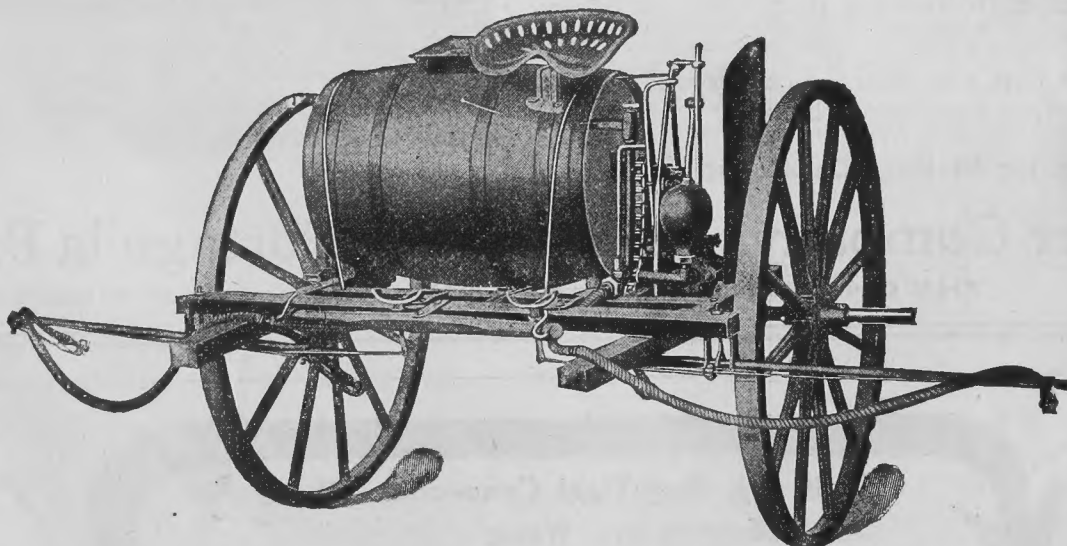
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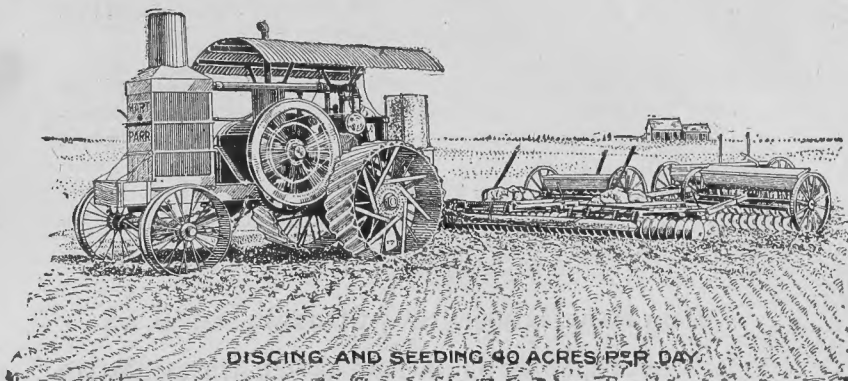
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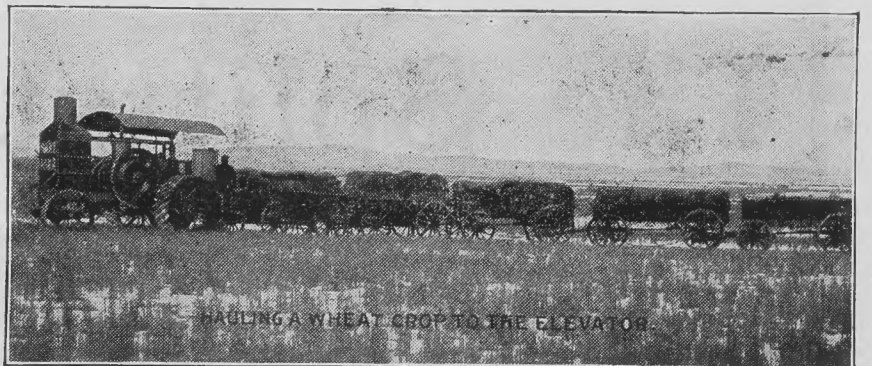
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wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to
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The No. 8 Mower and
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No. 8 MOWER





Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods, or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Plowing Matches and Better Farming.

Good plowing is an art, but it is very poorly developed at the hands of some men, notwithstanding the fact that it is the basic tillage operation and as old as history itself. Canadian plowmen are as good, and we think better, than those of any other part of America, but yet there is much room for improvement. Some people will go so far as to say that "plowmen are born, not made" and while there is a deal of truth in the statement it nevertheless is not correct. The only way, however, to make a plowman, is to commence with the boy and we would make one of the young agriculturist's first lessons that of holding the plow. It is not the intention to cast any reflections upon farmers, but how few there are of them who are really good at the plow and how many there are who are poor. They did not learn how to plow when they were lads and now they can't. This is not an opinion from an outsider but it comes from farmers themselves. Only a few days ago the writer attended a plowing match and on many hands the above pronouncement was made. What we learn when young we always remember. So start

the boy now. He is willing to learn—for was there ever a boy on the farm that did not await anxiously the time when he could hold the plow handles.

Western farmers are in too great a hurry to plow well. Number of acres and not quality of work is the goal with too many and this means poorly plowed fields, poor seed beds, and a reduced yield of crop. To do good plowing, some care is necessary. It takes considerable power to move earth and lay it over in a nice furrow, but no more to put it in a nice even furrow than to simply string it along in an uneven ridge. A good, strong, steady team will help a lot, but bad plowing is not generally the fault of the team but of the man between the handles or on the seat. With the type of plows which we have, and there is none better than the American or Canadian style of plow, there is no place to fix the blame of poor work excepting upon the man himself. A plow, while crude enough looking, is a most sensitive implement and responds to careful adjustment just the same as other machines. Without proper adjustment, no plow will do good work. Get the hitch right and the other parts in proper line so that the draft will be uniform, and then cut a straight furrow of uniform depth.

Good tillage cannot be given without proper plowing to begin with. We would plow stubble deeper than a good many do. Turn the furrows clean and use a type of moldboard that will give a good pulverizing effect. With a deeply plowed field, better cultivation can be given, and more moisture conserved than where the surface has just been scraped. Some plowmen only pile up ridges, and leave a hard strip between each furrow. We want the furrow cut clean



J. A. Henderson, Champion Plowman at Bird's Hill Plowing Match, Nearing the Finish

and turned up to the sun. In this respect we can learn something from Old Country farmers. There, plowing is looked upon as an art and they are approaching perfection. But there, we are told, they like to turn the furrows on edge. Canadians like to give more of a turn and thus secure a greater pulverizing effect.

There is always a sense of satisfaction in doing a thing right, and there is nothing in which this feeling exerts itself more strongly than when a fellow has laid out a nice land and plowed it out, straight, to the finish. Plowing matches should be more popular than they are, and if every agricultural society in the three prairie provinces would institute such an event each year we venture that the agriculture would not suffer. In conversation with a prominent farmer a few days ago who lives in a district where a match has been held annually for the past ten years, he made the remark that the quality of plowing in that district had improved wonderfully. It couldn't be otherwise. No progressive farmer will be outdone by his neighbor in the matter of plowing, and there would be none but progressive farmers in a district where a plowing match was held for any length of time.

There are several matches held each year and a good many will be held this year but we'd like to see more. At Bird's Hill the other day, the excitement was at fever heat, almost. The boys got out the day before for practice and on the day of the match were lined up for battle, prepared to do their best, and win or lose with perfect grace. Their furrows went straight and true, you may guess. And when they had finished they were not the only ones that had profited. There were crowds watching them and the straight furrows and even lands set up a line of silent action in the inner-man of the onlookers, the results of which will be seen next year. That whole neighborhood will benefit as will all neighbor-

hoods which hold plowing matches. It is not the work alone, either, that does all the good. The proper time to hold these matches is just after seeding is done, when everybody can turn out. Bring a basket-dinner or let the ladies of the church serve meals as is done in many places. This produces a get-together feeling, of which there cannot be too much. When one farmer gets the habit of good plowing, his neighbor soon catches the contagion, for all good things are contagious just the same as the bad. From good plowing it will go to better farming and that district which institutes a match next year and keeps it going will ever reap the benefits.

Plowing Under Weeds.

There is a principle of weed destruction that applies to all annuals: they should be plowed under before their seeds ripen and the surface should be kept cultivated to alternately germinate and destroy any seeds that may have been ripe or that may have been in the soil. Most farmers have already commenced their summer fallowing. The mustards are all doing fine now, bindweed, shepherd's purse, wild oats, stink weed, in fact all of the long list of annuals are in the full flush of the flowering stage and the seeds of many will soon be ripening, most of them coming to maturity from the first of July to the first of August, and throughout the season until frost. Annuals are comparatively easy to handle if a person sets his hand to the task and determines to stamp them out. Plowing for summer fallow needs to be done early, and effectively. French weeds that are plowed under at this stage of their growth will surely ripen their seeds and for that reason early plowing should be done where this weed is much in evidence. While this weed does not ordinarily ripen its seeds before July first, it is not safe to delay



Furrows Straight and True.

plowing until after the middle of June for it has been conclusively demonstrated that the seed pods at this stage will develop under the ground and grow. The same is also true to a lesser extent of other weed seeds. Wild oats are fairly persistent, while matured mustard seeds will remain in the soil for years and then germinate when given proper treatment. Dr. Fletcher cites a case of wild mustard seeds (*Brassica Sinapistrum*) having lain in the ground in a salt marsh in Nova Scotia for twenty years which, on being brought to the surface, grew. The same authority cited another instance of wild mustard appearing abundantly on the plowing up of a pasture which had been down for twenty-four years.

The condition of the plowed land will have a lot to do with the development of stink weed, as well as others, that are plowed under. If weeds are near maturity when the plowing is done, running a good sharp disc over the field would help matters greatly by cutting up the stems and thus reducing the food supply of the seed pods. For as soon as the weeds are cut or plowed under the substance of the stems will be transferred to the seeds and they, with many varieties, will thus go on to maturity. Pack the soil and keep up the surface cultivation. This keeps moisture in the soil and in the case of those seeds so far down as to prevent their coming to the surface will hasten the process of decay and reduce the chances of their ever germinating.

Summer Use of the Soil Packer.

In the last year's report of the Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Superintendent Hutton gives the results of some experiments with the soil packer which show very strongly in favor of the use of this implement. The trials were made with Banner oats, and on a plot which was all sown on the same day. When Banner oats were sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, and the soil was packed, the yield per acre was 78 bushels 20 lbs.; the same soil and seeding unpacked gave only 72 bushels 12 lbs. When three bushels per acre was used and the soil packed the yield was 88 bushels 8 lbs.; unpacked, 70 bushels 20 lbs. With four bushels per acre the packed land yielded 79 bushels 14 lbs.; unpacked only 69 bushels 24 lbs. Thus, taking the three tests, we have an average advantage in favor of soil packing of 11 bushels 9 lbs. per acre, with the most normal of the three—the three bushel seeding—showing no less than 17 bushels 22 lbs. in favor of using the packer.

There is nothing in Mr. Hutton's report to indicate just when the packer was used, but we infer that it followed the seed drill in the spring, and was used to press the soil down about the newly sown seed. This, at least, would be a first-class place in the process of cultivation to use it.

This shows well for the use of the packer in the spring. To what extent may it be used in the summer on summer fallow?

One of the objects of summer fallowing is to kill weeds. This is a very important object. Not only is it desirable that the weeds that are on the ground surface should be plowed down and killed, but that the seeds that are lying in the soil should be made to germinate, if possible, and the resultant plants killed off. If so much better result in germination can be had by using the packer on an oat crop, would not the use of the packer on the summer fallow help to start the weed seeds growing and give one a chance to kill the plants and clean the soil? It looks that way, doesn't it? But perhaps there are good reasons why the results in this case would be even more striking than with the oat crop. During the hot days of summer freshly plowed summer fallow land will dry out very rapidly close to the surface, if left just as the plow turns it over. And as most of our weed seeds are quite small, they are not able to grow from as far down as an oat plant. Therefore they are specially dependent upon the supply of moisture



COUCH OR QUACK GRASS.

In our last issue we presented an illustration and description of sweet grass. Herewith we show a cut of "couch" or "quack" grass, with which sweet grass is not infrequently confused, both grasses practicing the root-stock habit of propagation, resisting eradication, and therefore having in common some characteristics which bring them into mutual disrepute. But the grasses are really quite as unlike as wheat and oats. While sweet grass is botanically known as *Hierochloa borealis*, couch grass is blessed with the scientific designation, *Agropyrum repens*. From the strictly botanical standpoint, couch grass is very closely related to that valuable cultivated grass, western rye grass, which is *Agropyrum tenerum*. In appearance the rye grass and the couch are very similar, but the former produces its seeds on a more slender, starved looking spike, the spikelets being farther apart than with the couch. The western rye grass is also entirely innocent in the matter of root-stocks, while couch grass possesses quite an extensive system of these, and, in fact, depends very largely upon them for dissemination. Farmers from the British Isles—where couch is a very bad weed—and also from other places which have a moister climate than ours, will know of the facility with which this plant spreads from the distribution of these root-stocks, if the ground and air are very moist, as in such cases every bit of these parts of the plant, dragged about the field by a cultivating implement, will start a new patch. But in our climate it is not, as a rule, so difficult to handle. Plowing during dry weather, followed by a few harrowings, will generally be very effective. A smothering crop can often be used to very good advantage, following plowing and harrowing, and probably there is nothing better for this purpose than Essex Dwarf rape, which may be put in at the latter end of June so as to make quite a growth the same season. Couch grass is known by a great many common names, among these being "couch," "quack," "twitch," "scutch," "quitch," and we do not know how many others.

which shall be carried up close to the surface. For this reason, we believe that a much greater percentage of the weed seeds in a packed piece of fallow would grow than in a piece left undisturbed as the plow turned it over, as is so frequently done.

Besides this, there is another advantage in using the packer on the summer fallow. In cases where one is turning down a strong weed growth, it is desirable that these plants should as quickly as possible be killed off and forced into decay. Some of them, notably stink weed, will mature and ripen seeds underground if they have the least encouragement. Indeed, it is quite likely that a great many of the plants of different kinds turned under on our late summer fallows do this. By using a packer (especially of the wedge shaped type) one would chop up the stalks and reduce the amount of stem from which the seed heads could draw. Also decomposition would be greatly hastened by packing the soil tightly about the soft plants, excluding the air from the leaves and putting the plant under such conditions of warmth and moisture as are most conducive to its rapid decay.

But there are some weeds upon which we do not think the packer can be so advantageously used. The thistles, Canada and perennial sow, are examples of these. We should desire to dry out the root-stocks in order

to kill such plants, and the packer would serve quite the opposite purpose. This, also, would be the case with couch or sweet grass.

But for breaking we believe that the packer is quite the proper thing. It will push the sods down solid and hasten their decay, conducing to a mellow condition of soil with the minimum number of dry hard sods to roll around before the seed drill next spring.

Dry Farming Demonstration Farm at Medicine Hat.

The Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta along with Prof. H. W. Campbell, the Nebraska dry farming expert, have chosen a section of land within three miles of Medicine Hat on which to display the application of Prof. Campbell's dry farming theories.

The work will be carried on under conditions approximating those of the general settler on such lands. Prof. Campbell is securing title to the land by demonstrating what it can be made to yield for him. The farm will go into his possession at the end of five years, and the government will pay a small yearly salary besides. He will have to carry on the work of fencing and building necessary for the work.

About 100 acres of the land are in process of breaking. A small portion will be sown to winter wheat this season and the balance prepared for spring crop, and breaking will proceed year by year.

No rule of yearly or ultimate cropping is laid out, but the land will be put to crop when the moisture conditions warrant it. It is expected that after two years there will be something to show for the work. Farmers' excursions will be run to the farm, and the progress of the work explained and illustrated.

Oats and Barley to be Cut Green For Fodder.

A subscriber at Haddington, Sask., writes: "I have sown 5 acres of oats and barley mixed, 1½ and 1 bushel to the acre respectively, and I wish to cut some for hay to feed the horses. When is the right time to cut this, and how has it to be cured? We are very short of hay round here, and I should like to try this as an experiment."

Our correspondent has not said what varieties of oats or barley he has sown, therefore we can only guess that the barley will ripen up before the oats. In such a case we should cut the crop just as the barley was beginning to show a slight change toward yellow, but before the awns were too hard. It is quite likely that the oats will scarcely be far enough matured to give their best value at this time, but ripe barley awns are not desirable in horse feed. If the barley were a late two-rowed kind, and especially if it were drilled crosswise about four days after the oats were sown, the two would likely come to the right stage for cutting at about the same time. Cut with the binder and tie in loose sheaves so as to allow the feed to dry. Or, of course, such feed might be cut with the mower and handled loose.

U. S. Crop Prospects.

The official U. S. June crop report was issued at Washington on June 9. Representing last year's acreages by 100, the preliminary estimates of acreage planted this year are: Winter wheat, 91.8 per cent.; Spring wheat, 106.9; oats, 100.2; barley, 103.5; clover, for hay, 89.0; sugar cane, 106.9; cotton, 95.6 per cent.

The general average condition of crop growth on June 1, 1909, based upon crops reported, was approximately 4 per cent. below conditions on June 1, 1908, but about 8 per cent. better than on June 1, 1907.

The crop conditions for winter wheat were estimated at June 1 at 80.7 points against an average for ten years past of 80.5, thus showing just a shade better than an average outlook; spring wheat stood at 95.2 against 92.6 for ten years; oats at 88.7 against 88.4; barley at 90.6 against 90.6; rye at 89.6 against 89.4.

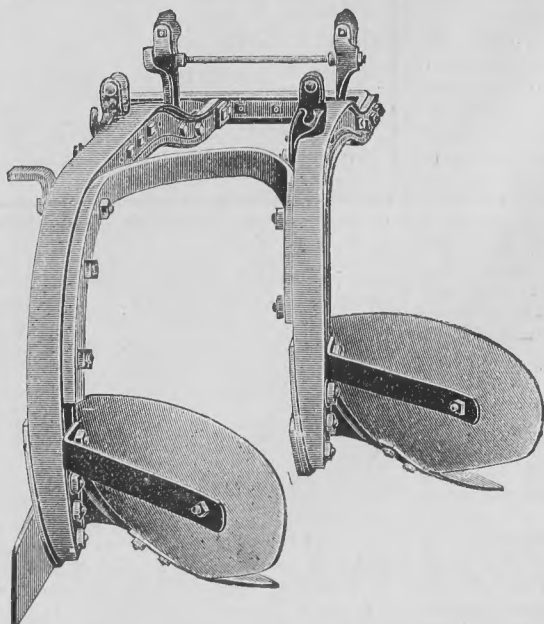
Wilt Resistant Flax.

Although it is not so much known in Canada, the flax-growing portions of North Dakota are pretty well acquainted with flax wilt, a disease that usually develops in places where flax has been grown a number of times on the same ground.

Prof. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, has for years been at work trying to develop a strain of wilt resisting flax, and with excellent results. A year ago he sent seed to a number of farmers whose land had become "flax sick," and he has now received reports from most of these.

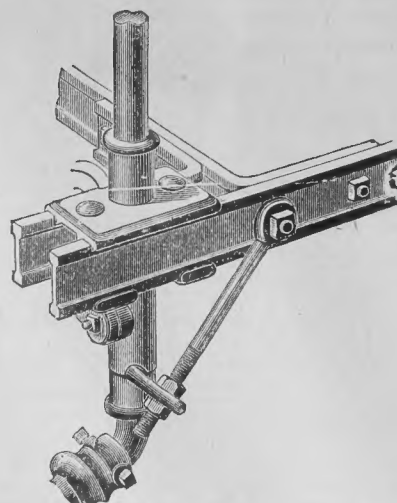
These reports in most part have been of a very encouraging nature. Seven distinct selections of flax were distributed to some fifty different farmers located in different portions of the

THE STRENGTH OF THE JEWEL GANG

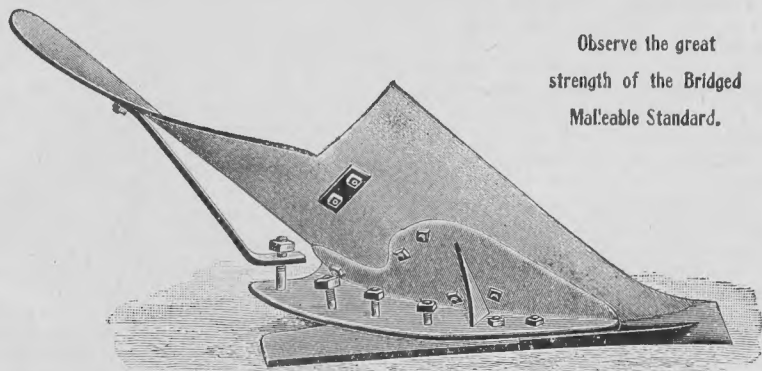


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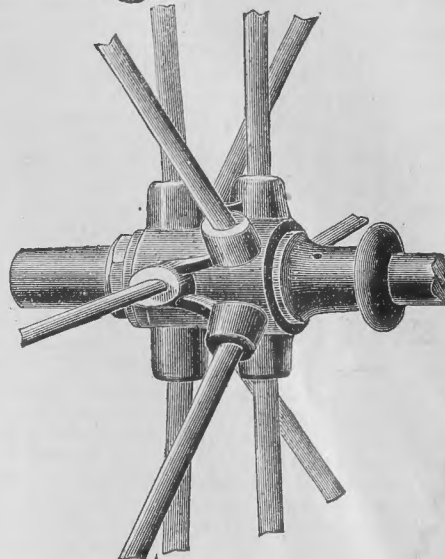


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state. The object of the work was to ascertain whether these select strains of wilt resistant flax would retain their resistance in the different farming regions of the state. The farmers who went into the co-operative experiments with Prof. Bolley agreed not to sell or dispose of any of their seed until after the second crop. After the final report is in, study will be made of the records of the different samples and those which prove to be of special merit in wilt resistance and yield will be given a special Experiment Station number under which it can be reproduced for seed purposes and distributed.

The following is a quotation from a letter written by Mr. J. S. Murphy, Minot, N.D., and is a good example of the results obtained in the trials in 1908:—"A year ago I got 30 pounds of wilt resistant flax seed from you. I planted it on soil that seemed to be thoroughly flax-sick. Up to the time the crop began to blossom it was thin and rather spindling, though I think it all grew. I sowed also a strip of Minnesota Primost flax (Minnesota 25); between this and the Minnesota Primost flax I planted a patch of millet 25 feet wide. The Primost flax, about two acres, was not worth

cutting. After your resistant flax came into bloom it showed more vitality and filled out in fine shape. From the 30 pounds I got 16 bushels and 24 pounds of nice flax. The seed is plump and nice. I have graded out about two bushels of the smallest seed and shall sow the same about the 24th or 25th of this month. I am thoroughly convinced that this flax is immune from wilts. I have no flax-sick land upon which to sow all of this seed. I am going to plant it on ground which was flax-sick in 1907, upon which I raised corn and millet last year. Will let you know the results. Thanking you for the work you are doing on behalf of the farmers, I am, very truly yours, J. S. Murphy."

Other farmers have reported even higher yields than that given by Mr. Murphy, and in a number of cases Prof. Bolley visited the fields and knows to a certainty that the ground was thoroughly flax-sick. The results for the first year's work are very encouraging. A new circular letter has been sent out to the different farmers in co-operation with this work which gives full directions as to seeding for the second year's test. The seed is again to be sown upon as sick land as the persons growing it can possibly procure. The result of the two years' trial given with the experiments which have been conducted at the N. Dakota Experiment Station for a number of years will allow a proper conclusion to be drawn regarding the value of the seed as to disease resistance.

In view of the expansion in flax growing in Western Canada and the

probability that we in turn will have some trouble with flax wilt, the above is of interest.

Alfalfa at Manitou.

Two weeks ago we were shown samples of alfalfa grown on the farm of Joseph McGregor, who lives a few miles south-west of Manitou, Man. The alfalfa was pulled on June 5 and had made 20 inches of growth above ground this year, and one specimen we saw had drawn no less than 24 inches of root out of the soil, showing how strong was its root system.

We have written Mr. McGregor for information as to his experience in clover and alfalfa growing, and his reply will appear in our next issue.

Weed Eradication in Alberta.

An important change has been made in the practical administration of the Noxious Weeds Act in Alberta. Last year the work of fighting the weeds was directed by a corps of about a hundred local inspectors whose work was limited to a few days. This year only eighteen men have been appointed who will be given employment for a period of about three months.

The work of the new inspectors is not limited to weed eradication, but they are really general field agents of the Department. They will direct the work of the crop correspondents, get in touch with threshers in order to

get more accurate returns for the statistical branch, and will likewise, on account of their more extended knowledge, be qualified to give assistance and advice to the director of institutes.

Mr. T. B. R. Henderson, who carried on such a vigorous campaign for clean fields last year, is again in charge of the work.

Plowing Match at Oakville.

A plowing match will be held at Oakville, Man., on June 23, under the auspices of the Oakville Plowing Match Association. The field to be plowed is half a mile east of the village.

Provision has been made for the establishment of an agricultural college in Alberta in connection with the provincial university. The plans will no doubt be pushed to completion at as early a date as practicable. An agricultural college for B.C. will then complete the list.

The Statistical Bureau of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has compiled data showing the average range of wages paid throughout the province for farm and domestic help, board included. Farm laborers are paid per year for yearly engagements from \$228 to \$302; per month for the summer season, from \$26 to \$35. According to the data, domestic servants are paid from \$12 to \$17 per month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply to "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.



THE SPORTS CRAZE.

Only the other day we heard a college professor deploring the fact that the craze for athletics was to so large an extent interfering with the work of the schools. We believe that if a census of opinion were taken among those who have in hand the work at all our universities and colleges, a great many would be found who would admit that they are finding it very difficult to keep athletics in its proper place. That students who must spend many hours each day in close and exacting study must have recreation and vigorous physical exercise, anyone must admit; but the trouble arises when—as is so often the case—the games, instead of being regarded as a means to the fitting of the student for his other work, push themselves into the first place in his thought, and the real, serious work of the school suffers in consequence.

This hints at a moral which might be profited by in many places outside our schools. The sports craze is by no means confined to our colleges. Many cities, towns and villages are "going to seed" on sports, and occasionally one comes across a rural community that is trying hard to ape the towns in this respect.

It is simply the story of the abuse of a good thing. That young people, and older ones, too, need recreation is a fact that all must recognize. An occasional friendly game in the evening is calculated to promote better physical health, to cultivate the spirit of fairness to others, and to encourage neighborliness and friendship. This is amateur athletics, a most excellent thing. But professional athletics is something altogether different. Here the game, instead of being a pastime to the player, becomes the most killing form of work, precipitating physical breakdown or damage to many of our most promising young men every year. At the same time, fat, wheezy old men and narrow-chested clerks, who should be taking some rational exercise themselves, are sitting still on the "bleachers" taking their exercise by proxy. Although carried on in the name of physical culture, this whole matter, when carried to the extreme, becomes its worst enemy. That this is true no one who has studied the question in our larger cities can possibly deny.

One could here indulge in a fit of moralizing as to the need of temper-

ance in everything, and show in how many different directions things that in moderation are excellent, become a curse by abuse. But we shall refrain. Suffice it to say that the young man on the farm who sighs for the benefits of athletics as they have it in the city, and as it is portrayed on the sporting page of the daily, should possess his soul in peace. A good half day's fishing in the home brook, or a quiet evening's kick of football with a few of the neighbor boys gathered in the pasture field is much to be preferred to the more pretentious types of sport, with their attendant evils of betting and professional trickery.

THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

The latest estimate of the "American Invasion" of 1909 is placed at 75,000. Some Canadian seem to be afraid that this large influx of Yankees will in time tend towards an anti-imperialism while many of our neighbors are at the same time bemoaning the fact that the best manhood of the States is trekking across the line, leaving the untitled areas of their own country to be filled up by the much less desirable European immigrants. The ordinary press despatches and editorials would give the reader the impression that this movement of people is all one way, that the larger part of the movement of people between the United States and Canada is coming our way. If this condition was ever true it certainly is not true at the present time. In 1900 there were 10,000,000 foreigners in the United States, 1,100,000 of which were Canadians. During the few years that have elapsed since then, however, the opening up of cheap lands in our West and the practical exhaustion of many of the farms in the States has had the effect of bringing large numbers of Americans across the border from the central and western States. The estimate above given is for the current year. In 1908, according to figures supplied by the consuls, 56,860 persons left the United States for Canada while at the same time 58,826 persons went from Canada to reside in the States, being a balance of 1,966 in favor of the U.S. This is not a large balance but it will be a surprise to many to know that the Canadian movement south was greater than the American movement north. In trying to explain how this happens, a St. Louis editor makes some interesting comments upon the question. We do not believe everything that he says, but it is interesting to note that there is a feeling among our neighbors that Western Canada is getting more than her fair share of the class of emigrants which are bound to be a resource of national importance to the country in which they make their home. The writer, referred to, says:

"Canada's railways and immigration boards are better advertisers than ours. This is one of the secrets of the big drift of our farmers across the northern border. The lure of cheap lands, of course, is a large consideration with the emigrants. Farmers in Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas can sell their property and buy four or five times as much in Western Canada. They are compelled, however, to begin life anew when they cross the border. In most cases the railroads are far away, and in all cases the climate is hostile and the social atmosphere is alien. They are compelled to establish other relationships, to form a new allegiance, and to subject themselves to laws and to customs which are strange to them. The contrast between their old and their new surroundings is so striking that it brings many of the immigrants back to us within a few years. On the other hand, in their own country, in the cheap lands of the South and Southwest, most of the expatriates would find life pleasanter and more profitable than they do across the line. If the immigration boards and the railways of the West, the South and Southwest rise to the level of their opportunity the drift of Americans over into Canada will soon dwindle to small dimensions."

ALBERTA ASSISTING HER DAIRY INTERESTS.

The important place which the dairy industry must occupy in the further development of Alberta is fully recognized by the provincial government. As a province, it above all others is admirably adapted to dairying and especially from Calgary north. The recent successful sales of dairy animals should give great encouragement to dairymen and raisers of dairy cattle. An active demand is now assured for dairy stock, and in order to assist the Alberta farmers to bring in pure-bred dairy animals the provincial government has offered its assistance. This help will be given to any person desiring to bring into Alberta from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario or Quebec a pure-bred male or female animal of Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein or Ayrshire breeding. The conditions on which this assistance will be given are as follows:

"1. The person selects his own animal and arranges his own terms of payment.

"2. He notifies the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, of the purchase; he states the number of animals bought; the name and registry number of each animal, and the name, the post office and the nearest railway station of the person from whom the purchase was made; also his own post office and nearest railway station.

"3. As soon as a sufficient number of animals shall have been reported to fill a car, a competent person will be appointed to collect and deliver them to the nearest railway station of the purchaser.

"4. In consideration of the foregoing a uniform charge of \$5.00 per head will be made for each animal delivered.

"5. No animals will be accepted for shipment unless accompanied by a certificate of registration in the National Live Stock Records of Canada."

Creamery associations and agricultural societies are especially urged to co-operate with the farmers in this matter.

TOWNSMEN AND THE LOCAL FAIR.

In connection with the agricultural fair it is well for townspeople to remember that farmers, as well as other people, like encouragement. Few merchants would continue to dress their store windows or in any other way brighten up their premises unless somebody took some notice of what they were about. It may, at first glance, seem like a weakness in human nature, but we are all susceptible to a little bit of notice, or praise, or appreciation, or whatever you wish to call it. In fact, when you come to think of it, it is the desire to appear well before others—to be appreciated by other folks—that lies at the bottom of about one-half the world's activity today.

As we have said, townspeople

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should remember this phase of human nature in connection with the agricultural fair. They will, if they are wise, support the fair in every way possible. And they will not do it in a patronizing spirit, either. That the town depends upon the country is axiomatic. That the country depends upon its agriculture is self-evident to anyone. That agricultural success depends upon higher ideals, more friendly rivalry and a better understanding of the possibilities of the country is plain on its very face. That a good agricultural fair helps in bringing these about anyone can see at a glance. Therefore the fair helps the townsman, even in a round about way. But it also helps him directly. It brings grist to his mill by the straight road as well as the crooked one. It brings people to town to spend money.

More than this: A good agricultural fair is something of an education to the man in town. The merchant or doctor or butcher who is not big enough to be a citizen of the community, as well as of the town, is a shrivelled up specimen. He ought to be interested in what the district has done and is doing—the country part of it, as well as the town. The fair gives him a chance to find out, and if he has the knack of seeing with his eyes, and asking questions with his tongue, and of listening with his ears, he can easily get one or two dollars' worth of education by attending the agricultural fair.

The obligation to provide such a fair rests, of course, with the farming community, but fair managers and farmers generally need not feel that they are asking any favor when they press upon merchants and others the obligation of giving the exhibition a reasonable measure of support.

The prospects are for a light apple and peach crop in the U. S.

During the past year there has been a decided improvement in the class of immigrants which are coming in.

The unanimous passing of a resolution by the western boards of trade in convention at Saskatoon last week favoring the conserving of our national resources shows the trend of sentiment throughout the West.

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN

Women who suffer with disorders peculiar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over 40 years' experience—a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he cannot do anything without "an examination." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst of cases.

It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. The only one good enough that its makers dare to print its every ingredient on its outside wrapper. There's no secrecy. It will bear examination. No alcohol and no habit-forming drugs are found in it. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.,—take the advice received and be well.



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If you are one of those who are interested in the Fine Arts.
If you are interested in the Industrial Progress of the West.
If you can appreciate and enjoy wholesome and high-class amusement.
In a word: If you want to witness the Agricultural, Industrial and Social Life of the West reflected in its Fulness and at its Best.

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PETER PAYNE, President.

CHARLES FRASER, Secretary, Brandon, Man.

Our Eastern Letter.

Two Thousand Farmers Entered in Field Crop Competitions—Maker's Certificate and the Dairy Schools—May Seek an Outlet for Ontario Small Fruits in the West—Horsemen Report a Good Breeding Season—Farmers Selling Brood Mares—Horse Trade Quiet Because of Short Supply—Cattle Trade Good—A Big Hay Crop Assured.

Owing to the lateness of the season, the time of entry in the field crop competitions has been extended. This year's entry was limited to 100 agricultural societies. There were 91 societies entered a week ago, and when all the entries are in it is expected that the limit will be reached. The individual farmers in each society who have entered, average twenty. This will make a total of 2,000 farmers entered, as compared with 650 in 1908 and less than 200 in 1907, when the competitions were first started. These 2,000 farmers are scattered all over the province, from Glengarry in the east to Sault Ste. Marie in the west, and through most of southwestern Ontario.

Of the societies entered so far, 60 have chosen oats. A society can enter for only one kind of crop, and as oats are more largely grown than any other crop, it leads by a great deal. There are, however, entries in fall wheat, goose wheat, barley, corn, beans, peas, and potatoes. This will give a variety of crops under competition that will make the work of wider interest this season. Two thousand farmers competing for prizes in crop production cannot but have a very wholesome effect in stimulating the production of better grain and other crops in the country generally.

The Supt. of Agricultural Societies is endeavoring to interest agricultural societies in a scheme for crop competitions for boys and girls on the farm. The government is not making any special grant for this purpose, but is asking the societies to appropriate their own funds for this purpose and to give prizes for sheep exhibits sent in by boys and girls for the local fall fairs. Several societies have intimated that they will do so. A beginning is, therefore, likely to be made in this work this season. The rules governing these exhibits being drawn up by the Department for the use of the societies, provide an age limit of 10 to 18 years and confine the competitions to sheep exhibits only. Each exhibitor will be expected to select sufficient heads—attention being given to the quality of plant, including head of grain—to form a sheep and send this to the local fair.

This work should interest boys and girls on the farm to a greater extent in crop production and pave the way for greatly extending the field crop competitions and the production of better crops in the years to come.

The preliminary committee, that has to do with carrying into effect the recent legislation providing for the issuing of certificates to cheese and butter-makers, met in Toronto the other day. This legislation provides that after 1910 no person shall be allowed to act as manager of a cheese factory or creamery unless he possesses a certificate of qualification from either one of the dairy schools in the province or is granted a special permit to do so by the Minister of Agriculture.

The dairy schools in Ontario have been in operation for a number of years, and the attendance during this time has been about all the schools could accommodate. It was generally believed, therefore, that the large majority of those in charge of factories could qualify under the first provision of the Act. But it has been found, after a careful census has been compiled, that less than half of the makers in the province can thus qualify. For example, out of 1,000 men, who are today managing cheese factories and creameries in Eastern Ontario, only 300 have ever attended a dairy school, and out of this number only 150 possess diplomas from the school that would enable them to qualify under the Act. A definite census of Western Ontario has not yet been compiled, but it is probable that a much larger percentage there have had dairy school training than in the East. But as the number of makers in the west is less than one-third of those in the east, there are, taking the province as a whole, fully one-half of the makers who have never attended a dairy school.

The situation that confronts the committee is this: Many old and tried men are today successfully managing factories, and have been doing so for years, who have never attended a dairy school. Under the Act these can only be granted permits, which are not looked on as giving the same standing as a certificate, and consequently a little dissatisfaction is bound to arise. The committee is attempting to get over the difficulty by making two grades of permits, one of equal standing with a certificate, though it is hard to see how it will be, unless it is called a certificate, and a second permit for the men who have to prove their mettle and show that they are capable of qualifying as full-fledged makers.

The explanation of the small percentage of makers, who have attended dairy schools, in the face of the large attendance at these schools, seems to be in the fact that many makers have attended the schools several times. This has increased the aggregate attendance, while the attendance of new men has appeared larger than it really was. This is especially true of the dairy school at Kingston. It has been in operation for thirteen years and has had about all the students that could be accommodated each term, and yet, as we have already pointed out, less than one-third of the makers in Eastern Ontario have had dairy school training.

The makers are not to blame for this. A great many factories in Eastern Ontario are small affairs, and a maker may consider himself fortunate if at the close of the season he has enough to the good to keep himself and his family during winter, let alone attending the dairy school. Many of them have not even this and are obliged to work at something else during the winter to help things out. Consequently, neither the makers nor the dairy school is to blame for the present situation. Many makers would attend if they could afford to do so. Where such makers are doing effective work, it hardly seems fair that they should be placed at a disadvantage as compared with the dairy school graduate, in carrying out the new legislation. The committee, however, is endeavoring to solve the difficulty and it is to be hoped they will succeed.

There is some concern among growers of small fruits as to the possibilities of marketing this season's crop, which gives promise of being unusually large, at satisfactory prices. The strawberry season is now on and prices are starting on a lower scale than for a couple of years past. The market for strawberries is a local one. No attempt has been made to seek a market in the West for some of this fruit, though there are growers who think this should be done. It is, however, too late to begin this season, and the local market, as usual, will be the outlet.

For a couple of years past shipments of Ontario cherries have been made to the West, with fairly satisfactory results. The cherry season is on about the time of the Winnipeg Exhibition, and as the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture makes an exhibit of fruit at that exhibition, there is always someone there from this end to receive cherry shipments and see that

they are placed before the buyers in good shape. It is different with strawberries. They have to be shipped much earlier, and growers hesitate to send initial shipments without having some interested party at the other end to receive them. If, however, it is advisable, in the interests of the grower, to find a market outside of Ontario for some of the surplus strawberry crop, it might be worth while for the government to send a man to the West to look after shipments. The cherry crop will be large this season and growers are preparing to largely increase their shipments to the West.

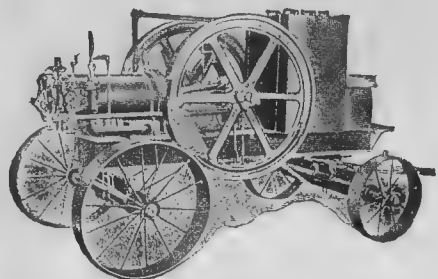
Horsemen report a very good breeding season so far. The demand is growing for a better class of stallions, and farmers are exercising more care in selecting sires. There are too many, however, whose selection is governed largely by the amount of the service fee, and who exercise little care as to soundness or whether the sire is of the most desirable type. Such will continue to breed horses of the promiscuous kind and wonder why they cannot get as good a price for them as their neighbors. The number, however, who breed in this haphazard way, is gradually growing less, and a better class of horses is being produced.

A not encouraging feature of the horse industry just now, is the readiness with which farmers will part with their best brood mares or young mares suitable for breeding purposes. Reports from the horse exchanges, and from country dealers, show that many farmers are selling their best breeding stock, because the price offered for this class of stock is much higher than for geldings. It is, to use an old saying: "A penny wise and pound foolish" policy. No farmer who intends to raise horses should dispose of his best breeding stock. A good brood mare is worth a good deal more to the farmer than to anyone else. If handled properly, she will do enough work on the farm, to, at least, pay for her keep, and raise a good colt besides. If horses have to be sold off the farm, let it be the geldings or the worn out animals, even if the price received is much less than that offered for mares.

There has been some discussion at one of the horse exchanges here recently as to the cost of raising a colt. Some horse enthusiasts say that it will cost as much to raise a good beef steer as a colt, of course, leaving the service fee out of consideration. Though we have no definite data to prove the contrary, it is very doubtful

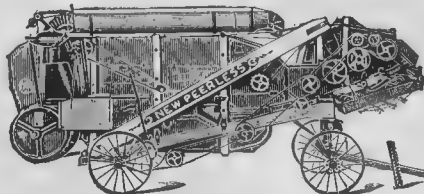
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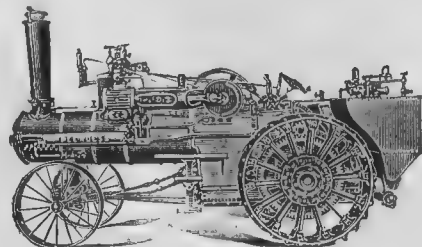
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Geiser American New Peerless Sieveless Separator.

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New Peerless Steam Plowing and Threshing Engine

Leading Features: "Sieveless" The Grain Plate and Roller System and Automatic Blast.

This new process has revolutionized the whole process of threshing and cleaning grain. It eliminates the entire nest of sieves or riddles. The simplicity and efficiency of this new process of separating and cleaning all kinds of grain is simply wonderful. The peculiar qualities and advantages which have caused the extraordinary demand for this machine arise from the fact that it has no sieves or riddles, and that it possesses the most perfect cleaning system in the world, and has a very large capacity, and is very light running. Manufactured in the following sizes for Gasoline Engine Power, 25x29, 24x32, 27x39 suitable for 8, 12, 15 and 20 H.P. Gasoline engines, also large sizes for Steam Power. For catalogue and information address

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if such is the case. However, granting that it is approximately true, horse raising is placed on a much higher plane than cattle raising as a money maker for the farmer. It takes a good steer, even at present high prices, to bring \$75 or \$80. A three-year old draft colt of fair breeding and quality will bring from \$150 to \$175 readily enough in the country. If there is little difference in the cost of raising the two, the greater profit in the one case than in the other is easily figured out. The comparison as figured out by the horsemen referred to, is rather too rosy for the horse side of it. We had better wait until the cattle raiser has had his say before forming any definite conclusions.

Not as much business is being done as could be done at the horse exchanges here, owing to the supply being small. For instance, at the West Toronto Horse Exchange, less than 100 horses were disposed of this week, and the demand was such that twice that number could have been sold had they been there. The prices being paid, however, are no higher than those which have ruled for some time past. Dealers find it hard to buy in the country at prices that will give them a margin when the horses are sold here. Prices ruling this week are as follows: Heavy drafts, \$160 to \$190; general purpose, \$140 to \$175; express and wagon horses, \$160 to \$190; drivers, \$100 to \$160 and serviceably sound horses of all classes from \$35 to \$80 each. A very fine team of carriage horses, with considerable Hackney breeding, sold last week at \$650 for the pair. This team was shipped to Quebec. A carload or two of horses continue to be shipped every week to the West. With a good crop in prospect, dealers are looking for a more active demand from the West for horses. It is expected also, that now the heavy spring work in Ontario is over it will be easier to buy horses in the country here.

The cattle markets rule strong under light receipts, especially of good cattle. The top price for exporters this week was \$6.40 per cwt, good carlots selling at \$6 to \$6.25. There is a feeling that the Old Country market will not warrant the high prices that are being paid for export steers, but it has not affected prices so far. Export cows are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25, and export bulls at about the same figure. A year ago the top price for export steers was \$6.25 and two years ago \$5.50 per cwt. The top price for butchers' cattle this week was \$5.75 per cwt, which is the same as for two years back at this season. From this figure prices range down to

\$3.50 per cwt. for the common stuff. There are few stockers and feeders coming to market. Good pasture in the country is causing owners to hold their cattle for the present.

The hog market rules steady and prices this week are \$7.50 per cwt. l.o.b. at country points, and \$7.75 fed and watered on the market here. Receipts are increasing somewhat, though the quality is not as good as it should be. A year ago, hogs sold here, fed and watered, at \$6, and two years ago, at \$7.10 per cwt.

Under good growing conditions for a couple of weeks past, the crop situation has very much improved. A good hay crop is now assured. Fall wheat will give a good account of itself in most places. As to spring grains, they are doing as well as could be expected considering the late seeding.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, left this week for Great Britain in the interest of Ontario colonization work. He will assist the government agencies in the old land and glean what information he can in regard to further prosecution of this work. The Ontario Government is endeavoring to interest farmers with means in Great Britain, in Ontario agriculture, and the opportunities which the province affords for buying improved farms.—"Easterner."

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Home Farm Clydesdales For Sale.

Mr. John Horn, importer and breeder of Clydesdale stallions and mares, and proprietor of Home Farm, Regina, Sask., is offering for sale all of his imported brood mares and home bred fillies and colts. This is on account of having sold all of his pasture land and all of his farm with the exception of 320 acres, which will also be sold. Because of the pressure of other business, Mr. Horn finds that he has not the time to continue looking after his farm and is thus selling it and offering the above animals for sale. The mares are all young and nearly all of them are working on the farm. Nineteen head in all are offered and all the best strains of Clyde breeding are represented, including Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Royal Favorite, Marconi, Sir Everard, Sir Irvine, Royal Citizen, and the blood of many other well known sires. This bunch must be cleared out at once and Mr. Horn

writes that he will sell at low prices in order to make quick sales. It will pay to look these animals over. See advertisement on another page.

Sale of Holstein-Friesian Cattle at Lacombe.

On Wednesday, June 2nd, immediately after the bull sale at Lacombe, a sale of pure bred Holstein cattle was held at Winter's livery stable. A large crowd collected from different parts of the province and, on the whole, prices were good. Many buyers, not knowing the value of good dairy stock, missed their chances and were disappointed. One buyer came from the north to buy a bull and ten females. He got his bull but no females, after bidding for every one offered and is now treating privately for the females. The animals offered were a fine lot from the herds of W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, and A. S. Blackwood, DeWinton. Mr. Blackwood's offerings were disposed of at the following prices:

Bull,	Kerp De Kol	O. Krefting, Ponoka.....	Price.
Heifer,	Midnight	J. Turner, Calgary	\$100.00
Heifer,	Pearl De Winton.....	J. Turner, Calgary	100.00
Heifer,	Beauty De Kol	O. Krefting	75.00
Heifer,	Jule De Winton	J. Turner	85.00
Heifer,	Lucitania De Kol	J. Turner	70.00
Cow,	Mottled Beauty	J. Turner	80.00
Heifer,	Zozolim De Kol.....	O. Krefting	75.00

W. J. Tregillus' animals were then sold and the following are the prices obtained:

		Buyer.	Price.
Bull,	De Kol Model Prince.....	I. W. Plowman, Evarts.....	\$125.00
Bull,	Peitje De Kol Buter Boy 2nd	W. L. Armstrong, Airdrie....	105.00
Bull,	Lulu's De Kol Prince.....	I. C. Carritt, Bentley.....	65.00
Bull,	Ruth's De Kol Prince.....	I. H. Morrison, Bentley.....	55.00
Bull,	Queenie's De Kol Prince....	Jno. Dageforde, Didsbury....	45.00

The following cows and heifers sold by Mr. Tregillus were all purchased by Mr. Turner, the well known Clydesdale breeder, for the demonstration farm at Strathmore, which is being established by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Co. The animals purchased above by Mr. Turner were also for this farm. He selected the best of the offerings and has a very choice lot of females for a foundation herd.

Aaggie Rosa 6277, cow.....	\$125
Aggie Rosa 6277, cow.....	\$125
Grace Wagler 9590, heifer...	100
Dora Maple 10153, heifer...	125
Maple Stockings 10154, heifer	100
Maple Ruth 9465, heifer	150
Aaggie Girl 10155, heifer....	75
Aaggie Belle 10156, heifer...	76
Maple Fay 10330, heifer.....	80
Akkrum May 11383, heifer...	100
Hazel Maple 11384, heifer...	100

Among the above females were

winners at the Dominion fair at Calgary, and all were from good heavy milking strains. The selection of the Holstein breed by the irrigation company for their farm at Strathmore will be a great help to dairying in this great belt, and under the able management of Mr. Fred Voss, who has had a life's experience and training in dairying, and who has handled this breed in Denmark and on this continent, they will prove their value as large and economic producers, and the great possibilities of dairying in this province under proper conditions.

Clydesdale Purchases by Tighnduin Stock Farm.

Mr. E. R. M. Johns, Manager of Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., writes as follows:

"The following Clydesdale purchases have been made by Mr. J. M. Bruce, proprietor, in Scotland, part of which are on the way, the rest to be shipped in August. At the sale at Barcheskie, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, were

purchased Duchess the Second of Barcheskie, foaled in 1904, by Baron Beaulieu (11257), out of Duchess (16268) by Prince Shapely (10111); Duchess the Third of Barcheskie, foaled in 1905, by Baron's Pride (9122), out of Duchess of Barcheskie by Prince Shapely; Bet the Second of Barcheskie, foaled in 1905, by Baron's Pride, out of Bet (13970) by Macmeekan (8600); Lady Chattan (21861), foaled in 1904, by Clan Chattan (10527), out of Maquetta (17124), by Maquet (10592); Princess of Galloway 4th, by Baron's Pride, out of Princess of Galloway (14715) by Macgregor (1487); Gypsy, by Everlasting (11331), out of Boldie of Aikenshill (15915) by Golden Chief (7775)."

These females represent the best lines of breeding to be found in the Old Country. Farmers and horsemen are looking for purebred mares and will be glad to know that this firm is making this shipment.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to our subscribers, advice is given free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly and briefly.

Lien Notes on Horses.

Enquirer, Minburn, Alta.—“I. A sells a horse to B for the sum of \$100 and takes a lien note on the said horse for the sum of \$50 and also a lien note for the other \$50 on a horse which A did not sell to him, and if B fails to pay both notes, can A seize the horse which he did not sell to B?”

Answer.—This is really a matter of contract between two parties. If B gives such a note, or contract, A is entitled to insist upon its being carried out, and may seize the horse in the event of the note not being paid.

Thresher's Lien on Engine.

Farmer, Sask.—“A bought an engine from B in August, 1907, B taking a thresher's lien and registering it against the engine. A traded the engine to C, and C sold it to D, saying that there was no encumbrance against it. A never paid B for the engine. Can B seize the engine from D legally? If so, can C collect the promissory notes given by D for the engine? When B registered the lien he took an affidavit that the engine belonged to him and at that

time he had not paid for the engine in full. Would this make the lien invalid?”

Answer.—Provided the security was properly executed and registered, B can seize the engine and C would not be able to collect from D. B's affidavit would not have any effect on these parties.

Alternative Provision in Homesteading.

J. R., Lebert, Sask.—“If I take a homestead and mean to take out my patent for it as grazing land and am obliged to build a house on it of the same value as if it were for farming must I keep both horses and cattle or will a sufficient number of either do? How many head of horses or cattle are necessary in order to obtain a patent?”

Answer.—There is an alternative provision relating to the proving up of homesteads whereby settlement duties may be performed by three years' residence, twenty head of cattle and stable and other outbuildings sufficient to winter at least twenty head of cattle. Cattle alone are necessary in such a case. We would advise you to correspond with the Dominion Lands Agent, and get full particulars as to these duties. If the land agent does not answer your correspondence, correspond with the Department of the Interior direct, addressing your letters to “The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont.”

Doctor's Fee.

E. J. J., Langdon, Alberta.—“Our little boy was injured by a horse. We sent a man to town, 4 miles, for the doctor, but on arriving there he found the Dr. had just left on a little pleasure trip of about 20 miles and wouldn't be back until the evening train. Our man telegraphed to him to come at once. The Dr. hired a rig and our house being on the road between the two towns made it convenient for him to stop. He

was here about ten minutes and the child was resting and not seriously hurt and he never gave him any medicine at all and charged \$12.00. He claims that his livery bill was seven dollars. Has he any right to charge the extra \$5 when it was not our fault he was not at his post? We are perfectly willing to pay \$9.—that would include livery bill and consultation fee.”

Answer.—The charges made do not seem to us to be very unreasonable, and we think the doctor could collect the amount claimed if the matter were settled in court.

Paying for Injured Horse.

Subscriber, Man.—“A hires a team of horses to B for seeding work. One of the horses had his leg broken while in B's possession, supposedly by a kick from another horse, and had to be shot. Can A claim value of horse from B, or what should be done in such a case?”

Answer.—If the horse was hurt through the negligence of B, then A is entitled to recover from B the value of the horse.

Measuring Lumber.

Subscriber, Sask.—A makes a verbal agreement with a lumber company's agent to take lumber for a house at \$20 per thousand feet for dimension and ship-lap, and \$24 for matched lumber. After he had taken the dimension and ship-lap, he discovered that the agent was reckoning as 4 inches boards that were only 3½ ins. wide to tongue and groove. When he drew the agent's attention to this, he replied that that was the company's method of doing business and he had to follow his orders. A replied that that might be the company's method of doing business, but it was none the less a cheat and a fraud but said no more until he had taken all the lumber, when he offered to pay for the net measurement. Can the company compel him to pay any more?”

Answer.—The company's agent in

charging you for this lumber as he did was following the ordinary practice in all lumber yards in Canada, and, we understand in the States too. In buying dressed lumber the consumer must always stand the cost of the waste in planing, tonguing, grooving, etc. An inch board in the rough will only dress out a ¾ inch board. A six inch board, in the rough, will come through the grooving machine only about five inches wide by actual measurement but the consumer is charged for six inches. The general rule is to add one fifth to the actual measurement of the finished lumber. For instance if you were to cover a surface of 100 square feet with ship lap, the lumberman will charge for 120 square feet.

When is a Girl of Age?

Subscriber, Sask.—“When is a girl of age, in Canada, and can a girl get married before she is 21 years of age without her parents consent?”

Answer.—Any girl under twenty-one years of age cannot be married without the consent of the father, if living, or if the father is dead, then the mother, or if both parents are dead, then the guardian. This consent is not necessary in the case of a girl between the age of 18 and 21 who is living apart from her parents and earning her own livelihood.

Clark Bros., Bender, Sask.—“The Nor'-West Farmer is alright. Could not get along without it at three times the price.”

I ought not to allow any man, because he has broad lands, to feel that he is rich in my presence. I ought to make him feel that I can do without his riches, that I cannot be bought—neither by comfort, neither by pride—and though I be utterly penniless and receiving bread from him, that he is the poor man beside me.—Emerson.

THE QUESTION WITH EVERY THRESHERMAN IS :

What is the Way to Make the Biggest Profits ?

The plain answer is this—isn't it—making good, big runs every day.

Now, making good, big runs every day depends largely upon two things—the man running the rig and the machine itself.

It depends upon the man because the hustler is the fellow that gets a lot done in a day.

It depends upon the machine, because you cannot make good, big runs and keep it up without having a machine that will stand crowding, when necessary, and do fast threshing all the time.

I want to talk to you a little about that question of fast threshing and crowding :

There are some machines that will do fast threshing, but will not do good work. To start with, we might just as well say that of course there is no use monkeying with a machine that will not do good work. That is a necessary requirement, for if you can't do good work you can't get enough threshing to make any good, big runs.

Then, there are some machines that will do good work, but will not thresh fast. They are all right in a way, but you are looking for the best money-maker, and you've not only got to do good work, but you have got to do a whole lot of it and in a hurry if you are going to roll up a good bunch of profits.

So, fight shy of both of these kinds.

It's the machine that you can crowd, when necessary, and that keeps on doing good work and lots of it all the time—that's the machine to make good, big runs and big money with.

Now, that is just what Avery owners say about their “Yellow Fellows.” They say they are always hungry for more,—make the record runs and all that—and that they are genuine grain savers and grain cleaners.

And there are a good many reasons why a “Yellow Fellow” does this. If they are handled right, you simply can't get grain past the long concave and grate surface, beater, IXL separating device and straw racks, and with the Avery special shoe construction, if everything is set properly, a “Yellow Fellow” is bound to turn out clean grain. Only one-twelfth of 1 per cent wastage is a field record made by the “Yellow Fellows,” and everywhere we have reports that grain buyers say that the Avery turns out the cleanest grain of any.

They are fast threshers and all-round threshers. It will pay you to own one.

Yours for building Improved Machinery,

AVERY COMPANY, J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, President.

P.S.—And, of course, to do fast threshing you must have the power. An Avery Engine is a power producer for belt work and for traction work also.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

How Many Hens to a Rooster?

In reply to a subscriber who wants to know how many roosters a person should keep for a hundred purebred hens we may say that the opinions of breeders vary to a considerable extent in this regard. Some men who are raising pure bred stock will place one rooster in a pen with a dozen or fifteen hens and others will put in two. One rooster with 15 hens would be better than seven roosters in a flock of one hundred. Roosters are very jealous creatures and are wont to engage in "fistic" encounters all too frequently for their own good. For an ordinary farm flock of one hundred hens, five or six roosters would be quite sufficient during the breeding season. Males are not at all necessary for egg production after the breeding season is closed and no more eggs are wanted for hatching.

A Poultry-House Disinfectant.

There can be no doubt than one absolutely necessary supply about every well-conducted poultry plant must be some sort of disinfecting solution. Furthermore, such a disinfectant ought to fulfil satisfactorily several requirements. In the first place, it must be inexpensive. Further, it must be powerful and certain in its action even in dilute solutions. Finally, it must be of such a character as not to injure the birds if it, by accident or design, comes in contact with them. There are a great many commercial disinfectants on the market. Some of the most successful and widely used of these have either a phenol (carbolic acid) or a cresol base. Many of these preparations are excellent and their excellence is attested by their very wide popularity among poultrymen. There is one objection, however, to all of them; that is, that they are relatively expensive. The farmer or poultryman who uses them pays a good round price for the manufacture of something which he could manufacture himself, the only cost in that event being the cost of the raw materials.

The Maine station has carried on a number of experiments with disinfectants to find a material well suited to the needs of the poultryman which should at the same time be cheap and easy to manufacture. As a result of these experiments the conclusion has been reached that, on the whole, cresol is an excellent substance for poultry-house disinfection. Experiments of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have shown that cresol is one of the most powerful germicides and disinfectants known. The experience of the Maine station shows that in addition to the germicidal value of a cresol solution it has a very considerable value as a poultry insecticide. It has even been used with satisfactory results to rid hens of lice by direct spraying of the birds. A very small application in spray was found to rid a bird of lice without harmful effect to the bird itself. We do not recommend this method of ridding birds of lice, because of the danger that the bird will take cold as a result of the wetting. This experiment was performed simply to test the value of the cresol solution as an insecticide under the most unfavorable conditions for its action. Furthermore, in the experience of the above

station it is, when applied as a spray, very effective in ridding the houses, nests, etc., of lice.

Cresol may be stirred up directly with water and used as a spray. Since cresol is only slightly soluble in water it is better to make use of the "compound solution of cresol" (liquor cresolis compositus).

Liquor cresolis compositus, or, as it may for convenience be called cresol soap, may be easily manufactured by any poultryman. The only requisite is a careful attention to the details in the process and a rigid following of the instructions given below. In order to make clear the reasons for the method of manufacture which will be outlined it may be well to give some account of the nature of the substance itself. The active base or cresol soap disinfecting solution is commercial cresol. This is a thick, sirupy fluid varying in color in different lots from a nearly colorless fluid to a dark brown. It does not mix readily with water, and therefore in order to make satisfactorily a dilute solution it is necessary first to incorporate the cresol with some substance which will mix with water and will carry the cresol over into the mixture. The commercial cresol as it is obtained is a corrosive substance, being in this respect not unlike carbolic acid. It should, of course, be handled with great care, and the pure cresol should not be allowed to come in contact with the skin. If it does so accidentally the spot should be immediately washed off with plenty of clean water. The price of commercial cresol varies with the drug market. It can be obtained through any druggist for about 24 cents a pound. In purchasing this article, one should order simply "commercial cresol."

The solution or soap referred to is made as follows: Measure out 4 quarts of raw linseed oil in a 4 or 5 gallon stone crock; then weigh out in a dish 1½ pounds of commercial potassium hydroxid or caustic potash, which may be obtained from any druggist at a cost of from 10 to 15 cents a pound. Dissolve this caustic potash in one pint of water; let it stand for at least three hours until the potash is completely dissolved and the solution is cold; then add the cold potash solution very slowly to the linseed oil, stirring constantly. Not less than five minutes should be taken for the adding of this solution of potash to the oil. For five hours after mixing the oil and potash mixture (soap) should be stirred thoroughly about once every hour and then left standing for ten or twelve hours. By the expiration of that time saponification should be complete. The soap should then be stirred and broken up into small pieces and 5½ quarts of commercial cresol should be added. The soap will slowly dissolve in this cresol. It may take two days for complete solution to be effected. The length of time taken in dissolving will depend on the condition of the soap, which in turn varies with different lots of linseed oil. When the soap is all dissolved, the solution, which is liquor cresolis compositus or cresol soap, is then ready to use. This cresol soap will mix in any proportion with water and yield a clear solution.

As has been said cresol soap is an extremely powerful disinfectant. In the station poultry plant for general purposes of disinfecting the houses, brooders, brooder houses, incubators, nests, and other woodwork it is used in a 2 per cent solution with water. Three or four tablespoonfuls of the cresol soap to each gallon of water will make a satisfactory solution. This solution may be applied through any kind of a spray pump or with a brush. Being a clear watery fluid, it can be used in any spray pump without difficulty. For disinfecting brooders or incubators which there is reason to believe have been particularly liable to infection with the germs of white diarrhoea or other diseases the cresol may be used in double the strength given above and applied with a scrub brush in addition to the spray.

The first consideration in choosing a disinfectant must be its effectiveness. It is a poor sort of economy to

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG, best layers, non-setters. Strain imported from largest poultry fanciers of United States, pen consists of 1st prize winners, Brandon Winter Fair and provincial Poultry Fair, Portage la Prairie. English Red Caps birds of beautiful plumage and old English favorite. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, 2 settings \$5.00. Imperial Pekin Ducks \$2.00 per 11. Mammoth Brouse Turkeys, 2nd prize cockerel, Brandon Winter Fair, eggs 25c. each. No 2nd pens (our motto) one quality and that the best. Only limited supply of eggs for sale, John Bullied, Rosedale Farm, Carleton Place, Sask.

MAPLE LEAF "REDS" and "Buff Rocks" are winners.—At Brandon under Sharpe Butterfield, Canada's best judge on Reds. 10 entries 9 prizes. At Regina on "Reds" 6 firsts, 1 second, 1 third and "special" for best pen variety. On Buffs 2 entries 1 first, 1 second and "special" for best Buff Rock in show. All winners in pens. Eggs \$2 and \$3 setting. Buchanan, Oakville, Manitoba.

WEST'S Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that win. Down goes the price, the quality remains the same. Eggs for the balance of the season at half price, \$3.00 per 80. Remember nearly all the winners at the late winter and summer shows are hatched in June and July. All this year's breeders for sale cheap. Yearling hens, \$2 each; two year old hens, \$1 each. Order at once. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas. J. Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineaes, Toulouse, Embden and Brown Chinese Geese, and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons, Eggs in season and stock for sale.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man., breeder of S.C. B. Minorcas, the kind that lay and wins prizes for you, will sell eggs after May 24 at \$1 per 13. Rouen duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. I also have a nice litter of pedigreed Yorkshire pigs for sale reasonable.

EGGS FOR SALE, from prize winners at Iowa's best shows, in 1908. I won 35 premiums on 38 birds at Dubuque and Cedar Rapids Iowa. S.C.R.I. Reds at \$2.00 for 13. R.C.W. Leghorns at \$1.50 for 13. F. H. WIENEKE, Stony Mountain, Man.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13 straight. Write for printed list of prizes recently won by my "Busy B" strain. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R.

T. A. MCINNIS, Regina, Sask. Choice White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rock breeding stock for sale, \$5.00 a trio during July and August.

BARRED ROCK AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS now ready for shipment. Bred and raised on separate farms. Correspondence invited. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalogue mailed free.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

BLACK LANGSHANS, bred from stock from Brown and Williams, Langshan specialists. Cockerels for sale. Also Eggs for setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs from two pens (not related) large birds. Heavy winter layers. \$2.00 per setting, three for \$5.00. A. C. McLennan, Crystal City.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man. breeder of all leading varieties of land and water fowls pigeons, bantams, canary birds and collie dogs.

SILVER WYANDOTTES only.—Eggs \$1.50 per 13. From best of matings. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, a lot of fine cockerels at half price. Eggs \$1.50 per setting.—W. F. Scarth & Sons, Virden, Man.

EGGS for hatching from strain of U. R. Fishel's and Geo. Plunkett's white Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

W. M. CHAMPION, Reburn, Man. Ayrshires, Berkshires, and W. P. Rocks, is now booking orders for eggs.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Farm run, only breed kept. Eggs \$1.00 per 13, \$3.00 per 50, and \$5 per 100. C. A. Hamilton, Baldur, Man.

EXPRESS PAID on first prize S.C. Br. Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100.—D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

HOUDANS. Absolutely non-sitters. Winners of all prizes offered at Regina Show. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. J. J. BUCHANAN, Moose Jaw.

WHITE Wyandottes Eggs for sale, from prize winning stock. 13 eggs \$1.50, 100 eggs \$10.—J. R. MCRAE, Neepawa, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, Man. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs for sale, \$2.00 per set of 13. Write your orders now.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs for sale from choice pen. \$2 per setting of 13. 3 settings \$5.—JOHN W. LYON, Carnegie, Man.

A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man. High class Partridge Cochins. Stock and eggs for sale.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100.—J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man.

E. V. DONALDSON'S Champion S.C. Black Minorcas have proven to be the winners of Western Canada, winning in all nineteen firsts, five seconds, three thirds, and two silver cups at Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon, 1909. Eggs for sale from two pens at \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. 259 Sixth St., Brandon, Man.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, Embden Gander, two Turkey Hens, few B.R. Cockerels, four Bu. Cochins Bantam Hens, three Game Hens, pair Partridge Cochins, \$4; Houdan Cock, \$2; pair Red Jacobins, pair Mottled Trumpeters, pair Pouter, \$2.50 each pair; Collie Pups, Canary birds.—A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Choice Birds, nothing but the best of colors. All bred from prize-winners. Also S.C. Black Minorcas. Eggs for sale from either \$1.50 for 13, or \$5 for 52.—NEIL WILSON, Heaslip, Man. Money orders payable at Minto, Man.

WILLIS'S BARRED ROCKS wins at Regina Show the Lieut. Governors' \$100 Challenge Cup with Medals for 3 years consecutively, 1909. Eggs per sitting \$3.00 for choice, \$2.00 others. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gold Coin Seed Potatoes \$1.50 bus, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask.

JOHN STRACHAN Pope, Man., (formerly Crandall, Man.) Breeder of prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes, S.C. Black Minorcas and Mammoth Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching that will hatch from mated birds. Write for prices that will surprise you.

WE breed for eggs. Northern Bred Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Guaranteed eggs \$1 and \$2 per 15.—FRED STYLES, Brent Park, Port Arthur, Ont.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. I have mated up my pens to bring results for prize winners. I am in a position to sell any amount of Eggs and stock.—J. B. OBER, Brandon, Man.

K. MCGREGOR, 324-13 Street, Brandon. At Brandon Winter Fair, 1st hen, 3rd pullet, and 4th cockerel on my white P. Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 15.

MRS. ALEX. W. SHAW, Brandon, Manitoba. Pure Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching from four pens, both Pullet and Cockerel mating. \$3 per 15.

EGGS for hatching. Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, the noted winter layers. Eggs \$2 per 13. Stock \$2 to \$10.—H. W. BALL, 712 Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Duston Strain. Prize winners wherever shown. Cockerels \$2.00 up. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, Box 64 Regina, W. H. Rothwell.

BARRED P. ROCKS, Bradley strain, eggs \$1.50 per 13, \$4.00 per 40; Pekin ducks eggs \$2.00 per 10. Breeding stock all sold. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. K. C. McKenzie, Ridgeway, Man.

MRS. SHEPPARD, Letellier, Man. Toulouse Geese, M. Bronze Turkey eggs, 25cts. each. Light Brahmas, few settings, \$2 for 13. Stock second to none in Province.

WILLIAM PERRY, Neepawa, Man., has Barred Plymouth Rocks, very fine birds bred from H. W. Hodgkinson's prize winning strain eggs. For sale at \$2 per setting.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man.. W. Wyandottes, S.C. B. Minorcas, R.C. Brown Leghorns, Gol. Duckwing Bantams, eggs \$1.50 per 13.



Hodkinson's Masterpiece

Score 92. 1st Prize Barred Rock Cockerel, at the Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, held at Portage la Prairie, Feb. 15 1909. Eggs for hatching from pen No. 1. \$5.00 for 15 other pens. \$3.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 30. Utility stock \$5.00 per 100.

I OWN HODKINSON'S ENTIRE FLOCK.
RICHARD LEA,
Bridge Creek, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

Eggs for hatching Pen No. 1 \$5 per 15. Flock with free range; large, good colored females mated with prize winning males, \$2 per 15, \$8 per 100. 10 good utility cockerels left \$3 each. Won 9 regular prizes and special at the Manitoba poultry show at Portage la Prairie, Feb. '09. Won 4 firsts, all specials at Brandon, 1907. All firsts, all specials at Neepawa, 1908.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

CHAMPION WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OF WESTERN CANADA

Scores as high as 95 points. First, second, and third prize winners in all sections at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, 1909.

Now booking orders for eggs, \$3.00 per 15; \$5 per 30. Some choice cockerels for sale.

F. E. PHILLIPS, Fannystelle, Man.

use a disinfectant which costs little and will kill few or no germs. Taking into account its effectiveness in dilute solutions, liquor cresolis compositis is believed to be one of the best and cheapest germicides and disinfectants available. The station is using it altogether in its own work and feels justified in recommending it to poultrymen.—Maine Station.

A fowl house should not be a foul house. Wake up and clean up. Lice and disease germs thrive in filth.

The demand for cleanliness of eggs reaching the British market is growing year by year.

Egg merchants in Ireland have notified their patrons that dirty eggs will be purchased only at a considerably less rate than clean ones.

Did you ever watch a hen just after you had put some nice clean straw in the nest boxes? Hear her talk about it when she climbs in to lay her egg. Possibly she knows the difference and is happier than when the straw was dirty and had lice in it.

A method of curing a chicken-eating dog of the habit, said to have been found successful by many, is as follows: Take a chicken that the dog has killed, tie it to the dog with his neck between the chicken's legs, then pour some kerosene on the chicken. After the dog has carried that around for two days he will hardly look at a chicken.

Diarrhoea kills off chickens when very young in large numbers. The excrement collects round the vent and causes a stoppage, and if the poultry keeper is unobservant the chicken soon dies. Feeding on dry rice checks diarrhoea, as well as powdered chalk or ginger mixed with the soft food. Chicks two to three weeks old are the most common victims to this disease. Water must not be given, but plenty of moist, soft food. Chickens affected with this ailment are thrown back, and never attain the size they otherwise would. Sloppy, sour, or staid food brings on this trouble.

Rubber Tanning of Leather.

The satisfactory tanning of leather by means of rubber has for many years been regarded as a practical impossibility; it was recognized that if only a perfect product could be obtained an immense market was open for it. The problem has, however, after many years of experiment, now been solved, and patents have been granted in the following countries, viz.:—Great Britain, United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, France, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Japan, India, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand, the whole of which patents, together with any further improvements thereon by the inventors, are to be acquired by the company, the intention being that the company shall be the parent company controlling the world's rights wherever taken out.

The invention consists of a process for permeating hides and skins with pure rubber, the result being the substance known as rubber-tanned leather, a material which is practically waterproof and which, while incomparably more durable than the ordinary commercial leather, is, at the same time, soft and pliable, qualities which remain its distinguishing features even after immersion for lengthened periods in water, and render it available for the manufacture of many articles for which ordinary leather is wholly unsuitable or unsatisfactory. Leather so treated has been abundantly tested and proved, and is suitable for the

manufacture of many articles of domestic use.

The saving in cost by the use of rubber tanned leather may be exemplified in the case of boots where, owing to the great durability of the material, repairs will be largely reduced. For hydraulic purposes the saving is even greater. With ordinary leather the cost incurred in labor and stoppage of machinery in changing or renewing hydraulic leathers is considerable. With rubber tanned leather, by reason of its durability, such changes or renewals would require to be effected much less frequently. For machinery belting continuously in steam vapor or under moist conditions rubber tanned leather is invaluable; even at a relatively high price it would be cheaper than the best leather now on the market. Another advantage claimed is the toughening and strengthening of sheep, rabbit and other skins and the poorer portions of bull-ock hides, such as the flank, neck and shoulders, which are by the rubber tanning process rendered as durable as the best portions of bark tanned leather and their value largely increased. An important factor in the case of rubber tanned leather as compared with bark tanned leather is the very short period of time required to produce the former, the result being that there is no locking up for lengthy periods, as in the case of bark tanned leather, of large amounts of capital represented in stocks in process; while bark tanning requires anything from five to twelve months, the rubber tanning process occupies at the outside from five to seven weeks only. A large saving in interest on capital is thus effected, while a much superior article is at the same time produced. The cost of production of rubber tanned leather though very much lower than that of bark tanned leather, is about the same per hide as that of chrome tanned leather, whilst in rubber tanning, by reason of the improvement above referred to in the poorer portions of hides, a larger superficial area of the product is rendered available for use as first-class leather. — The South African World.

Alberta Natural History Museum.

Mr. Percy B. Gregson, of Blackfalds, Alta., has placed in charge of the Alberta Department of Agriculture his valuable collection of entomological and other natural history specimens as a donation to a provincial museum when such shall be started. The collection is a valuable one and quite complete with respect to local insect life.

Mr. Gregson has to his credit the originating of the North-west Entomological Society over ten years ago, of which he was president for some years. Later it became the Territorial Natural History Society and at the inauguration of the provinces the Alberta Natural History Association. Mr. Gregson has been called to England on account of the illness of a near relative.

At a recent meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, Dr. J. Ferguson, of Toronto, dealt in very vigorous terms with patent medicine fakes. "Let us do all in our power to take from these sharks in human form an opportunity of making money out of the sufferings of fellow men," he said. "That this evil has grown to an enormous extent is shown," declared the doctor, "by the fact that every year \$62,000,000 is spent on patent medicines in the United States and \$6,000,000 in Canada. These medicines, so-called, not only do not cure disease, but they actually cause it and also create an appetite for strong drink," continued the speaker. "In many cases they are so slightly medicated as to be only useful as a beverage, and their manufacture and sale are subsidiary to the breweries and distilleries."

To Save Labor

USE THIS

DAIN
LOADER

MAKE

Better Hay

WITH THIS

DAIN
Side Delivery
RAKE

No pulling or tugging to drag the hay from the back end of the load if this Loader is hitched to your wagon, because the elevating bars push the hay forward on the wagon so one man handles the hay easily.

The Dain Loader takes hay from swath or windrow. Two sets of self adjusting rakes having a long sweep over stubble gather hay clean, but do not disturb trash. The reciprocating bars elevate hay without injury to the tender



leaves because the self-expanding throat allows hay to pass freely onto wagon without wadding, tangling or jamming. An apron at top keeps hay from spilling or blowing off side of load. Wheels set underneath so it can be taken through gates and operated close to fences, can be coupled on without crawling under wagon, uncoupled without getting off load.

No ropes, cog gears, crossed chains, crooked crank shaft, or other traps to cause trouble, delay and expense. Simple in every respect, light draft and durable.

USE THE DAIN SIDE DELIVERY RAKE and have air cured hay. Such hay has better color, is sweeter, rich in natural juices and nutriment. Worth more to feed or sell.

It's a Tedder and Rake in one, more and better than either. The three sets of teeth on a slowly revolving reel gently deliver two swaths of hay upside down in a loose continuous windrow so that every bit is exposed. The teeth may be set forward out of plumb so fluffy windrows are made in heaviest hay. Spring-supported reel-frame prevents jar and strain over roughest grounds.

These two tools are famous for saving labor and improving hay. Like Dain Mowers, Sweep Rakes, Stackers and Presses, they are made of highest grade guaranteed material and will stand severe use even abuse that would ruin ordinary tools.

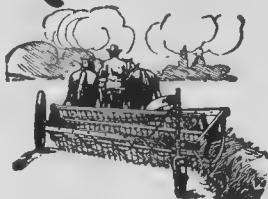
We have specialized on building hay making machinery for over a quarter of a century and have a reputation for producing unequalled labor-saving, rapid-hay-handling, reliable tools.

Ask your Dealer to show you the Great Dain Line.

Stackers and Rakes

The Dain line of Stackers and Rakes is the most complete line to select from. Write for full particulars.

John Deere Plow Co., Ltd.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



BAKER PISTON VALVES

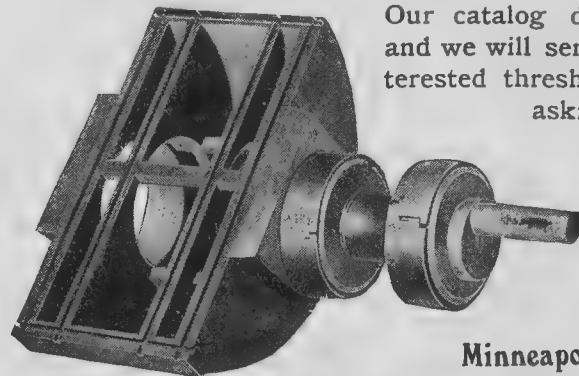
Do You want to save money on Fuel, Water and Oil?

Do You want to REDUCE the cost of repairs?

Do You want your engine to run quietly, handle easier, and last longer?

Do You want to get away from all Valve trouble?

If You want all this, write and we will tell you how we are able to accomplish it for you.



Our catalog describes fully, and we will send it to any interested thresherman for the asking.

Baker
Valve
Co.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

WALL PLASTER THE RELIABLE KIND

The "Empire" Brands

Manufactured by the

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WRITE FOR PLASTER LITERATURE



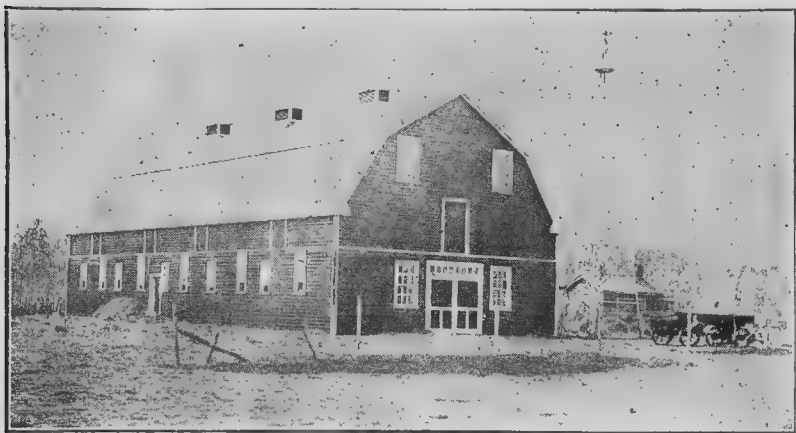
Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

A Model Dairy Farm.

There are a number of excellent dairy farms in eastern Manitoba and it was our pleasure to visit recently that of Jno. Sheppard & Son, Parkdale, Man. The Sheppards are old Ontario farmers and have been on this place just about a year now. They were dairymen in the East and the exceptional opportunities offered for that line of work in the West was their reason for taking up the same line of work out here. The farm, consisting of 760 acres, is situated on the Winnipeg-Selkirk electric railway, it has a half mile frontage on the Red River, and is ideally located for dairying. The interurban car stops right at the farm house door and takes the milk into Winnipeg every morning, winter and summer.

We want to give our readers some ideas, if we can, of the way these men conduct their business. In the

son gets the impression right away that milk that would come from such cows kept in such a barn would be all right. A row of single stalls, four feet wide, are arranged on either side with eighteen inch gutters to the rear and a nine foot driveway down the centre. There is a feed way along each side in front of the stalls and a watering trough running the entire length of the barn in front of the stalls so that each cow can have constant access. Hay and grain are fed below the watering trough, the manger being the floor of the feed way, with a baseboard separating it from the stall. The stalls are all the same width, four feet, and single, but they vary in length from 5 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, this variation being in order to accommodate different sizes of cows. Mr. Sheppard will use nothing but single stalls and finds that by having them range in the above lengths, there is no trouble in accommodating all the cows so that they can be kept clean. The entire floor is of cement, excepting the stalls. The front part of these, where the cow's fore feet stand, are of earth, while the rear is cement covered with two-inch planks. These planks take the jar off the cow's feet that would be occasioned by standing on the hard cement, and also obviate the trouble of congested udders caused by coming in contact with the cold cement when the cow is lying down. The eighteen inch



Model Dairy Barn of Jno. Sheppard & Son, Parkdale, Man., Installed with the King System of Ventilation. Note the Three Ventilators on the Roof.

first place, they keep good cows; in the second place, they have good buildings; in the third place, they care for them properly; and in the fourth place, they are most enthusiastic over their work. It is an inspiration to talk with a man that has fallen in love with his job, and that is the case with these men. The dairy herd consists of high grade Holsteins, with some pure breds. They are all kept because of their individual milking capacity, and their large and capacious udders give promise of all that was claimed for them by their owners. The herd will be graded up continually and it is the ultimate intention to keep nothing but pure breds. This phase of the dairy business is assuming more and more importance each year and the fact has been well attested by the recent public sales of Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys in Manitoba and Alberta. On the date of our visit, May 25, the herd had been out on pasture only three days. The pasture was good but the cows were being fed a little grain and in the evening when they came up to the barn their udders were fairly bursting with milk.

A fine new barn, 36 by 80 feet, large enough for 40 cows, was built last year. It is the finest dairy barn that the writer has seen in the West. He has seen larger barns and barns that in some respects had better arrangements, but for an all round dairy barn this one is worthy of study. It faces the east and is settled in behind a bluff of poplar, the value of which it is difficult to estimate to a farmer, and especially a dairy farmer. It is neat in appearance, paint has not been spared on it, and a per-

gutter is six inches deep on the side next the stall but only four inches on the side next the driveway. The driveway is slightly raised in the centre so that all water will drain into the gutters, the stalls slope slightly towards the gutters, and in the winter time when the cows are in the stable all the time the litter is cleared out twice a day. We want to emphasize the importance of having sloping stalls and the driveway elevated in the centre, but also to call attention to the importance of not having too much slope. In this case the cows will slip around and strain themselves. The planking above the cement in the stalls also has an excellent effect. This spring when the cows were turned out on the grass after having been in the barn all winter, not one of them was stiff. In the winter time the cows are tied with halters but in summer when they are turned out and in each morning and evening, cow chains are used because of their greater ease in fastening. Tied in this way and in a four-foot stall, a cow is just as comfortable as in the pasture field.

Feeding is done twice a day in winter, the heavy milkers, in full flow, getting five or six pounds, at each feeding, of a mixture consisting of one-third each of bran, shorts and ground barley. This mixture was used only for a part of the time last winter. Bran, shorts, and speltz, in the same proportions, gave better results and is preferred to the first mentioned ration. In Ontario, silage always constituted a portion of the ration. Mr. Sheppard is planting a five acre piece of corn this year and if his present conviction that corn is

Another Infringer Nailed.

SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and DEERE & WEBBER CO.

Sued for Infringement of DE LAVAL DISC Cream Separator Patents

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT No. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The facts speak for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suits the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involve the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all-around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of to-day.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by would-be competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR Co.

MONTREAL
CHICAGO

WINNIPEG
NEW YORK

VANCOUVER
SAN FRANCISCO

also a good crop for this country is not changed, a silo will be built in another year or two. Silage, in his opinion, is much to be preferred to roots because of the ease with which it can be prepared. It is also the intention to get the place into tame grass as soon as possible, including alfalfa and clover, for these crops will both undoubtedly "make good" in the Red River valley.

Water is supplied from an adjacent well by a windmill and a storage tank of 40 barrels capacity in the loft of the barn. This size is found to be two small for 40 head of cattle. It will hold enough water for a two day's supply but sometimes in the winter the wind does not blow for three days and the water runs low. A sixty barrel tank would be none too large for 40 cows. Pipes lead from this tank to the watering troughs which are kept partially full all the time so that Bossy can have a drink whenever she likes. Last winter there was no trouble from the tank freezing in the loft. As a precautionary measure the tank was lined on the outside and on top with bales of hay. An indicator down below shows how the water stands in the tank so it is not necessary to look into the tank nor care for it all winter long. This hay makes a valuable protection and is inexpensive for it can be fed after the coldest weather is over.

No description of this place would be complete without mention of the system of ventilation, which is that known as the King system. The barn itself is as nearly frost proof as it is possible to make it, having double lining and building paper on both sides of the studs and a tight floor on the hay loft. Tight walls are necessary for the perfect working of the King system and in this barn the ventilation is as nearly perfect as we have ever seen. In brief, the system consists of two sets of flues, one to take in fresh air from the outside and the other to let out the vitiated air from the inside. Experience has shown that the inlet, or fresh air, flues should be placed not more than ten feet apart and located in the exterior walls of the barn; the greater the number of flues the more effective the ventilation, since they enable the fresh air to displace the foul air more rapidly. The outlet may consist of one or more flues and should be so located as to pro-

vide the quickest means of removing the foul air. There are three outlet flues on Mr. Sheppard's barn and the inlet flues occur about every ten feet, on each side of the building. The proper construction of the intake flues as shown in Fig. No. 2. Bulletin No. 164 of the Wisconsin Experiment Station comments on the construction of this system as follows:

LOCATION OF VENTILATOR SHAFT.

"There are two objects in bringing the ventilator shaft to or near the floor:

"1. To remove carbon dioxide and the waste products of the lungs produced by breathing. This foul air settles near the floor and animals are

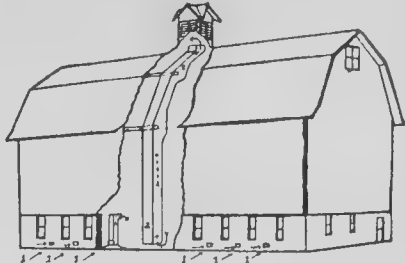


Fig. 1—The essential features of this system are several inlet flues [1] to distribute the pure air, and one or more foul air flues [2] of adequate size to assure rapid removal of foul air.

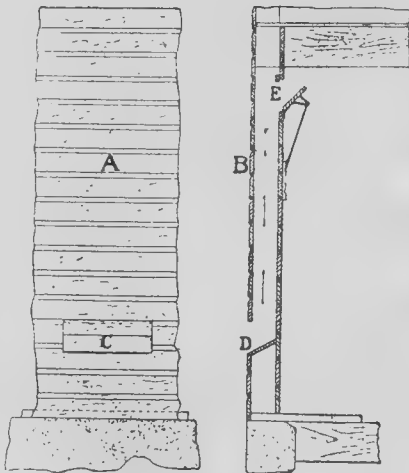
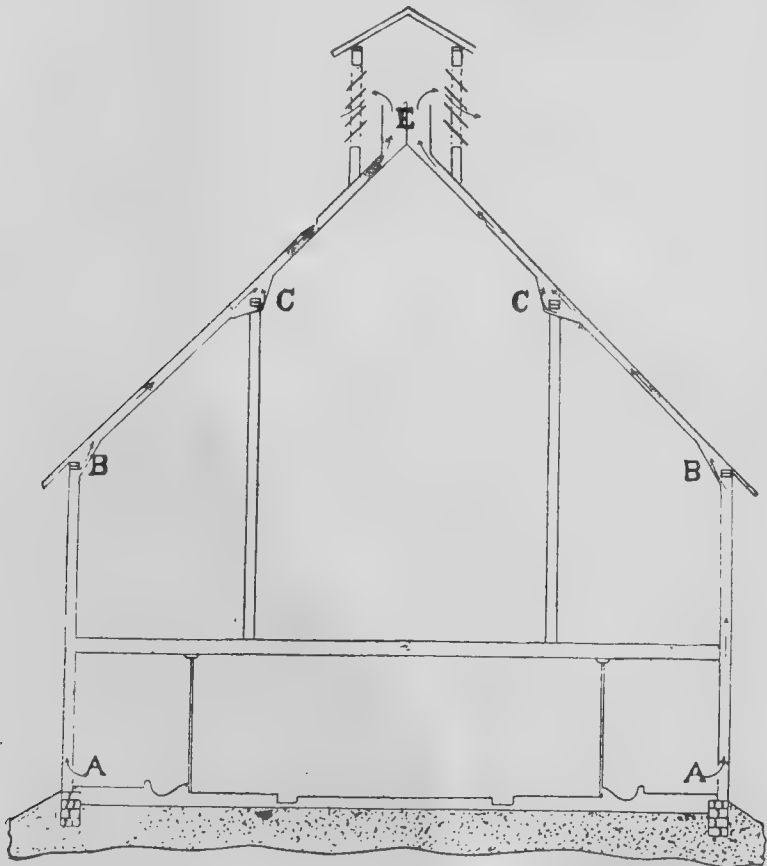


Fig. 2—A wall section of a stable constructed of wood. The exterior, A, shows the opening at C. The cross section, B, shows the method of constructing the fresh air intake. The outside opening is shown at D and the inside at E. A simple but effective valve to regulate the supply of fresh air is also shown at E.



Method of constructing ventilator flues in the side walls of the barn passing the plate B and purline plate C between the studs and rafters. In constructing flues around these obstructions increase the size of the flue in proportion to the size of the obstruction passed or they will act as dampers, causing the flues to be practically useless. A divide board, E, is quite necessary as there will be times, if this is not used, when the air will suck down one flue and up the other. Lining these flues with very light galvanized iron instead of paper increases their efficiency.

10 Feet of Disks

THIS picture shows the 52 disks used inside one of the many "bucket bowl" cream separators that farmers and their wives are everywhere discarding for the simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular. We have slipped the 52 disks onto two 5 foot sticks so you can count them. The manufacturer and his agents call this disk bowl simple. Looks simple, doesn't it? They also say the 52 disks can be washed all together—as one piece—and hung up to dry. What do you think of such a statement? Ten feet of disks to wash clean and dry thoroughly, on both sides, twice daily. What a weary job after a hard day's work or a late milking.

Why make the mistake of getting a "bucket bowl" machine? You'll very quickly wish you had a simple, sanitary, Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream separator instead. The dairy Tubular bowl contains just one instantly removable piece about like a napkin ring in size and shape. The entire Dairy Tubular bowl is easily washed clean in 3 minutes. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. 1909 sales exceed most, if not all, "bucket bowls" combined.

Write for catalog No. 146.



The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

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Buy a can or two of Stephens Floor Paint and a flat bristle brush--and waterproof your floors.

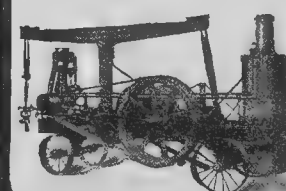
Stephens Floor Paint sinks into the pores of the wood, hardens the floor, and makes it moisture-proof. Soap and water soon soften and discolor an unprotected floor—but only improve the appearance of a Stephens protected floor. And you can realize how much easier it is to mop off the smooth, hard, durable, painted floor than to scrub a soft, rough, splintery, unpainted one.

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Progressive hardware dealers will fill your orders for Stephens Floor Paint.

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Well Drilling Machinery



You can make big money making wells. This is one of the few lines of work that are not over crowded. The demand for wells is far greater than can be supplied by the machines now at work. Well Drillers command their own prices. We build the celebrated HOWELL line of Well Machinery, for making deep or shallow wells of all sizes, for all purposes and in all kinds of ground. Our machines are the most up-to-date on the market, contain all the latest improvements, are extremely strong and simple, do perfect work, are easily operated and are very FAST WORKERS. Write to-day for our free Catalog A.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

compelled to breathe it with the impurities.

"2. To dispose of the cold air in winter weather rather than the warm.

"Fresh air is taken in through small flues located at intervals along the side walls of the barn. The opening shown at E (Fig. No. 2), is the delivery opening to the stable. This opening should be arranged with a shutter or valve in order to control the flow of incoming air. Such shutters are especially necessary where there are several openings at the west or north side of the barn to prevent the stable from becoming too cold during the winter season. A shutter similar to this or such as used for hot air furnaces may also be used for the outlet flues.

"It is of vital importance in the installation of this system that the ceilings and walls be practically air tight. The question naturally arises, must every cow barn be ceiled? This is unnecessary if the flooring over the cows is covered with hay during the winter, nor is it necessary that the flooring be matched, when such conditions exist.

CONSTRUCTION OF FRESH AIR INTAKES.

"In the location and construction of the intakes for fresh air it should always be borne in mind that the air should enter at the ceiling. Then the fresh air entering will mingle with the warm air found at the ceiling and become warmed before it settles to the floor.

"The flues for this purpose should be air tight and may be constructed of galvanized iron, 24 or 26 gage is preferable, and if lumber, a heavy grade of tar felt paper, such as is used for roofing purposes, should be used on the interior.

CONSTRUCTION OF FOUL AIR FLUES.

"Wrong construction of foul air flues has led in some cases to the failure of the system. They should not be made like any ordinary boxed opening, as some farmers have made them, who later have condemned the method.

"The flues may be made of either galvanized iron or a combination of paper and lumber. They should be as straight as possible, for every turn or bend greatly reduces the carrying capacity as it increases the friction of the moving air on the flue. A good ventilating flue should have the same qualities as a good chimney. It should rise above the highest part of the roof, so as to receive the full force of the wind."

The system of ventilation described above is that installed in Mr. Sheppard's barn and it works perfectly. During the severest weather which we had last winter, when the thermometer registered 50 degrees below on the outside, it was 40 degrees above on the inside and the air was practically as pure as in the house—no odors and no draughts. The cows never went down in their milk flow the whole winter through.

The secret of successful dairying in the winter in this climate is largely dependent on good ventilation and Mr. Sheppard thinks that a temperature around 44 to 48 degrees is about right. These conditions, along with good light, will keep tuberculosis out of the herd once it is tested and the reacting cows disposed of. It is interesting to note in connection with this matter of winter temperatures that in Scotland experiments go to prove that a temperature of 50 degrees above zero in winter is better for cows than 60 degrees. In this country lower temperatures would no doubt give equally good results, on account of the drier atmosphere.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of all, in connection with this dairy farm, is the optimistic attitude of the proprietors. They place their whole milk in cans on the platform in front of the house and the inter-urban car takes it into Winnipeg. They are putting out a superior product and are given a premium in the way of an advanced price by the

concern which buys their milk. After the cans are placed on the platform their care ceases. Dairying has paid these men better than any other line of farming.

Ayrshire Cows.

By C. M. Winslow, Sec. Ayrshire Breeders Association, Brandon, Vt.

We have always heard in a general sort of way that Ayrshire cows were great milkers, and marvellous stories were told of the big yields of milk obtained from them particularly when a Scotchman was telling the story, and with them, the 60-lb. cows were the ordinary run of an Ayrshire herd.

We all knew that they were very easily kept, and would eat everything they could get, in the line of forage, good and poor, and gave large quantities of milk, but more than that we never knew until the Ayrshire Breeders' Association instituted a series of official tests under the supervision of the Experiment Stations.

The results obtained in these tests from the few herds that have responded to the efforts of the Association have shown conclusively that the estimated yield of Ayrshire cows was not far from their actual performance, when submitted to an official test. The general average of Ayrshire cows has always been good, but the individual tests by the Association and Experiment Stations have brought out the best from the few herds tested, and we now know for a certainty what we long ago suspected, that there were individual cows in the breed with a wonderful dairy capacity. Comparatively there have been but few herds tested, and the great bulk of the Ayrshire cows are still in the unknown quantity, as to wonderful dairy yields.

I predict that when the general run of Ayrshire breeders wake up to a knowledge of the now unknown ability of numerous cows in their herds, it will place the Ayrshire in the forefront of all dairy breeds, as a cow that will produce the largest amount of dairy product for the food consumed, and with a large number of phenomenal cows, both in milk and in butterfat.

It is only recently that the Association has started testing, but the result is very gratifying, in showing what the Ayrshire can do on a long test of from one to five years consecutively. A short test of seven or thirty days is interesting, in any breed test, as showing the capability of a cow when submitted to the highest strain in the ability of the cow manipulated by skillful handling, but it is the long term test that really shows the true worth of a cow, and a cow that can for a full year keep up her flow of milk, and annually drop a calf is the profitable cow, for it shows not only her dairy ability, but her strength of constitution, which are really the only standards by which to judge a cow or breed. Since we started the official testing, up to the present time, we have secured records which are the highest official records of any Ayrshire cows either in the United States, Canada or Scotland.

A summary of the tests shows that 25 cows averaged 10,614 lbs. of milk for the year, and 428.61 lbs. of fat, equal to an average of 500 lbs. of butter. Eight cows under test averaged 11,942 lbs. of milk and 482.24 lbs. of fat, equal to 562 lbs. of butter.

Feeding Grain to Cows on Pasture.

This is what Prof. C. H. Eckles has to say on this point:

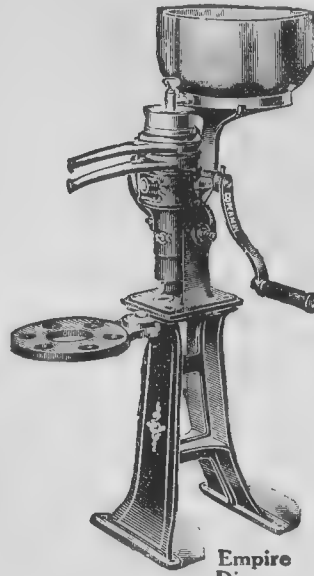
There is some difference of opinion on the question of feeding grain while on pasture from the standpoint of economy. There is no question but that a cow will produce more milk if so fed, and if a large yield is of more importance than economy of production, grain should certainly

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the home of the disc separator.



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The Empire Disc Bowl weighs twenty per cent less

than any other disc bowl of the same capacity, with the central distribution feed. It has the

Simplest Driving Mechanism.

The discs can

actually be cleaned.

It has the **Three Ball Bottom Bearing**, same as the Frictionless Empire, therefore

No other Disc can run as easily,

And certainly no other disc machine

skims as closely

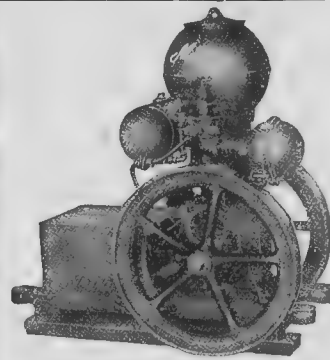
as this improved European Champion.

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GASOLINE THRESHING ENGINE

it will pay you to investigate the merits of our 20-horse power engine. It has a larger cylinder and will develop more power than any other.

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We still manufacture the famous Manitoba Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames and Pumps of all kinds.

We are manufacturers, not dealers.

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BRANDON, MAN.

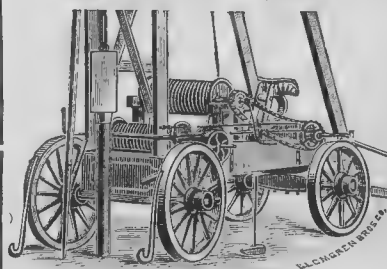
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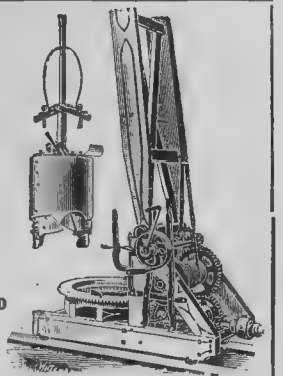


Monarch Rock Drill

CUS PECH FOUNDRY AND MFG. CO., Factory: Le Mars, Iowa, U.S.A.

Branch House: REGINA, SASK.

Box 832.



Monitor Well Auger.

he fed. The cow that gives a small average quantity of milk will produce but very little more, if fed grain while on pasture. With the heavy producing cow the case is quite different and it is necessary that she be fed or she will not continue on the high level of production for a very long time. This necessity with the high producing cow arises from the fact that she can not secure a sufficient amount of nutrients from the grass alone and must have some concentrated feed in the form of grain in order to continue to produce large quantities of milk.

Experiments made by the Cornell experiment station, covering four years, showed that while an increase of milk yield was secured from grain feeding, it was not economical to produce it in this way. They secured only about an additional pound of milk for each pound of grain fed. In these experiments the pastures produced an abundance of nutritious grasses. They observed, however, that the cows fed grain during the summer gave better results after the grazing period was over than those not fed. This is also a matter of common observation and should be taken into account in considering the advisability of feeding grain. The point is that the cows fed grain stored a considerable quantity of surplus nutrients on their body which were afterwards available for production of milk.

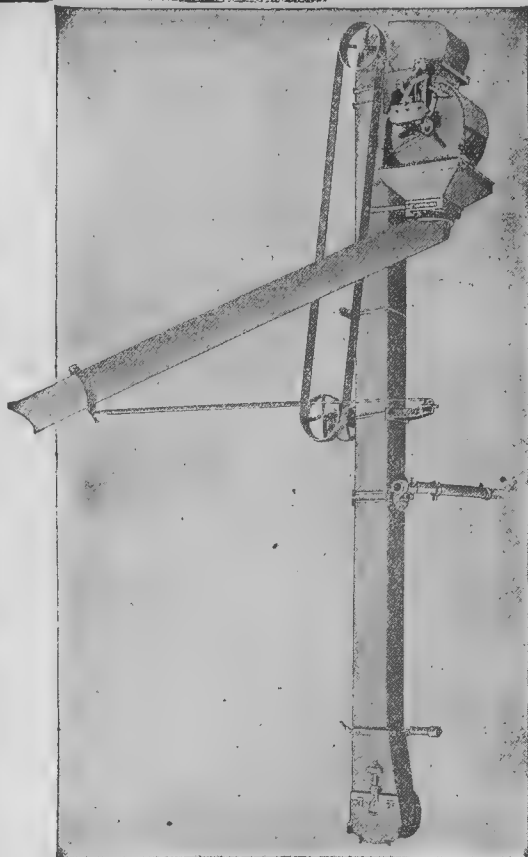
A new creamery is being opened in Daysland, Alta.

A circular from the Dairy Commissioner's office, regarding the work of the cow testing associations, says: "Many men since commencing to record are now receiving \$60 per cow when they used to get but \$40, because they know which are the economical producers. It certainly does pay to test cows."

There are many more chances of bad flavor in milk if the milking is done in the stable rather than out of doors. A close barn in the summer time is full of bad odors, and these are as readily absorbed by the milk as in the winter, and produce the same "cowey" flavor. The best way to keep this flavor out of milk is to never let it in. This can be done by milking out of doors in the summer time and by cleaning up the barns and improving the ventilation for winter. Even pasteurizing at a creamery will not take out all the bad flavors.

Since commencing cow testing records many Canadian farmers have been enabled to increase the yield of milk and fat per cow considerably, because instead of contentedly saying "so many cows, so much milk," each individual is studied, and each member of the herd brought up to a good profit earning capacity. Herds that used to produce only 187 lbs. fat are now up to 220 lbs.; milk production has gone up from 4,850 lbs. to 6,230 lbs. In 1905 one herd averaged 5,374 lbs. milk, but in 1908 the owner had brought all up to 7,240 lbs. milk per cow. One owner in 1903, keeping 9 cows, obtained only 4,360 lbs. from each, but in 1908 with 11 cows he had an average yield of 7,000 lbs. milk. Cash receipts have increased with another owner from \$52 per cow in 1905, to \$76 in 1908.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has just sent out a statement showing that up to June 1, 1909, seventeen Jersey cows under authenticated fat test have produced 700 pounds of butter or over in one year. In this estimate butter has been computed on the basis of 83 per cent. fat, allowing for losses in creaming and churning, in the same manner as the cows in the St. Louis Exposition dairy test were credited with butter. The highest record of this lot was made by Jacoba Irene, an Illinois cow, which produced 1,126 pounds 6 ounces butter in the year. The average yield of butter of the seventeen is nearly 813 pounds. Five of these cows are owned by the Missouri State Agricultural College.



A SQUARE DEAL BY THE Whiteford Justice Measure FOR Honest Threshermen and Farmers

If you do not want to be Fair to your Customer and Yourself, do not buy a "Justice Measure," for it will be Fair and Correct to all in spite of you.

But if you are tired monkeying with Baggers that are not and cannot be Right or Fair—then order a "Justice Measure."

BECAUSE it is a Government Standard Measure for Threshing purposes.

BECAUSE it is automatic—nonadjustable—has no driving parts.

BECAUSE it is durable, simple, fair to all.

BECAUSE it is the only machine in or out of Canada to get Government approval for this purpose.

BECAUSE it is for this reason the Only Legal Machine.

BECAUSE it will please your Customer who wants to be fair.

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BECAUSE the satisfaction of knowing you are right is Mighty Comfortable.

Remember when buying that new rig, that we will sell you a Complete Bagger, fitted with our Measure—the Best Yet Seen.

Or we will fit the Measure to your old elevator.

Write us. We have a GOOD THING, and LIKE TO TALK ABOUT IT.

Agents wanted in every town. Address—

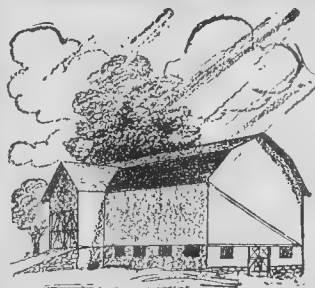
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"Do you know that a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods costs more than a Metallic roof."

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OF METAL TOWN.



Now is the Time to Repair the Roof

The seeding is done—you have a few weeks of spare time until the hay is ready to cut, after which you will be busy with the harvesting and threshing until the fall. This is an excellent opportunity to repair the roofs of your barns, while the weather is warm and fine—but, stop a minute,

why be under this expense every year, not to mention the labor—for a wooden roof is continually in need of repair? Why not replace it with a durable fireproof roof of

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They never need repairs—can be cheaply and quickly laid by yourself, and will last a lifetime. Roofs laid 25 years ago with "Eastlake" Shingles are weatherproof to-day. A roof covered with "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES is proof against lightning, wind, rain or snow.

A barn roofed with "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES and sided with our Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding, is absolutely protected from fire from outside sources.

Let us quote you on rat and mice-proof sheet metal lining for your granary, also send measurements of your barn and let us give you complete estimates of cost of roofing or siding, or both.

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Cost 25c per acre or less, according to the loss claims.

In seven years the full amount of the Premium Notes was not called.

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Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Shall We Breed Our Fillies at Two Years of Age.

By Jno. Clark, Jr. Crowfoot, Alta.

This question has been asked me several times. There is no doubt but that if fillies are bred at two years they make the best brood mares, they breed more regularly, have a larger flow of milk for the foal, but it checks the growth of the filly. She will never grow to be so big a mare nor will she be so well developed or pleasing to the eye as would have been the case had she not been bred until three years of age. This latter is a very important point, especially in the case of registered stock. If your filly drops a foal at three years of age you have a foal a year sooner and a good brood mare, but the mare is not worth as much by \$50 or \$100 as she would have been had she not foaled until four years old. If I were a farmer, and had good pasture for my fillies, I would not breed them until they were three years old, but with a rancher it is a different proposition. His stock runs out most of the time and if he does not breed his two-year old fillies they will be sure to get in foal to some scrub stallion, and it is most important that the first service of the filly should be by the best stallion of your favorite breed. In my opinion the first service of the filly has as much to do with the making of a good brood mare as the age at which she is bred. You may take the best filly in your bunch and let her get in foal the first time to a scrub stallion and you will always have a scrub brood mare. For this reason I make it a point to see that all my fillies, and especially the registered ones, are bred at two years of age. But if you want a mare for show purposes, do not breed her until she is three years old; this will give her a chance to develop.

Reading Old Country Cables.

We have no doubt but that some of our readers are somewhat confused at times in understanding the Old Country cables for live stock quotations. The press give daily quotations and just now they read somewhat as follows: "Best Canadians, 13 to 13½c; Ranchers, 12 to 12½c."

In the first place, by "Canadians" is meant the grain fed stuff that may come from any part of Canada, mostly, however, from Ontario and the eastern provinces. "Ranchers" means what the term signifies—range cattle from the West. These are always quoted from a cent to a cent and a half under "Canadians" as, of course, they do not reach the Old Country market in as good condition as the latter. Thirteen cents, too, seems like a good price, but it must be remembered that it is dressed. Immediately a shipment of cattle reaches Liverpool they are sold at, say, 13 cents, which means 13 cents per pound for the dressed carcass. The owner is not given anything for the offal at this price. Sometimes the exporter will wish to sell the offal himself, and in that case is quoted a lower price for his cattle. This latter custom is not followed to any great extent and ordinary quotations mean that the hide, internal organs, and other offal are lost to the shipper, or in other words, included in the price.

About 20 years ago an effort was made to introduce into the Old Country the American method of buying,

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

H. H. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

M. C. WRIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Yorkshire and Tamworth Pigs, and Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale. Rye grass seed.

R. JOHNSTON, Radisson Pure Bred Stock Farm, Radisson, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young bulls and hogs for sale.

FRANK WOODCOCK, Willow Creek Farm, Chater, Man., breeder of pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Clydesdale horses. Young stock for sale.

McKIRDY BROS., Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855=.

CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred. Traynor Brothers, Meadow Lawn Farm, Condie, Sask.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire pigs. Young stock for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishboro', Sask., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. Write wants.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires Black Minorca, and White Wyandotte poultry.

BRIER ROSE STOCK FARM, pure bred Berkshires. Barred Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys. Wm. Curry, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high-grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

OSWALD PALMER, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle. Some choice animals, both sexes, young and old, for sale.

H. W. METCALF, Greenbank Farm, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JOHN SCHARFF, Hartney, Man., breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

P. M. BALLANTINE, Melrose Park Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Herefords and Yorkshires.

P. F. HUNTLEY, Lacombe, Alta., breeder of Hereford cattle.

PEKISKOHEDERFORDS, at the ranch of S.M. Mace, Pekisko, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishboro', Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

JOHN C. CROWE, Gilbert Plains, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire and Barred Recks.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire, Berk-hire, and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leg hogs. Write for prices.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Crandall, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES ANDREWS, Poplar View Farm, Carman, Man., Shorthorn breeder. Young male stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Sask., Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

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MORTSON BROS., Brandon, Man., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

J. S. GIBSON, Morden, Man., breeder of J. Clydesdales, Shorthorns, (Royal Sittytton No. 5792 head of herd). Special value in high-class B.P. Rocks. Write early, all for sale.

A. D. HAMPTON, Hayfield, Manitoba, breeder of Leicester Sheep. Showed champion ewe, 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third at 1908 Brandon Fair. Stock for sale from imported sires.

W. SWITZER, Box 1076, Brandon, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Prices according to age.

P. A. SWITZER, Maple Leaf Farm, Lacombe, Alta. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs. Reasonable terms and inspection invited.

JERSEY CATTLE,—Old Basing Farm, three miles east of Red Deer, Alta., C. A. Julian Sharman, proprietor. Correspondence and inspection invited.

JOHN ALSTON, Lake View Farm, Prince Albert, Sask., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs. Young stock for sale.

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10 exceedingly large young Bulls, in fact the best quality I ever raised, sired by the great Golden Drop Stock Bull "Royal Pilgrim." Show females of all ages. Clydesdales mares and fillies some imported; a grand entire coming 2; sired by King's Heir—Apply to PURVES THOMSON, Maple Shade Farm, Purves P.O., Man.

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We have still the bulk of our herd of Scotch Shorthorns, and will sell them at very low prices to close out the herd at an early date. The breeding and quality of this herd is the equal of any in the country. Write, or better still, come and see them. Bergen Station C.P.R. 14 miles, Winnipeg 6 miles. Will meet parties if notified.

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weight, but it did not take well. The custom over there may seem strange to us, but the system which we now use seems stranger to an Englishman. When he would buy an animal, live weight, for a certain price per pound, perhaps after being fed and watered, and then sell it again without feeding and watering, and find that it weighed less when he sold than when he bought, he protested against the system. The system of buying and selling on live weight was not in accordance with the ideas of Englishmen; it got them into all sorts of trouble, and was entirely abandoned as being no good. Throughout Great Britain "dead weight" selling prevails and prices are quoted on that basis.

Alfalfa for Swine.

We have always advocated pasture as summer feed for swine; we have also tried to encourage alfalfa growing. Covering both points, that is pasturing hogs on alfalfa, F. D. Coburn, in his new book, "Swine in America," has this to say;

"One of the most extensive and successful swine raisers in Kansas tells the author this: 'Twenty-five years of pasturing hogs of all ages on alfalfa has proven conclusively to me that a fourth to a half grain ration, while they are on such pasture, will produce greater growth per day than when in dry lots on full feeds of corn. Hogs will maintain a reasonable growth, but not fatten much, on alfalfa pasture alone; I believe it profitable to feed them some grain while running on green alfalfa. If it is desired to full-feed hogs, they will make a rapid fattening growth from increasing the grain ration while on pasture, and with the full grain ration the meat will be nearly as firm as that of hogs kept in a dry lot, where grain alone has been fed. I find no distinction on the market between alfalfa-fed swine and those purely grain-fed, and they sell price and price alike. The general health of the alfalfa-fed hogs is equal to that of those maintained on any other feed, and they are prolific.'"

A few days ago, with the thermometer registering 85 deg. in the shade we visited a farm that seemed up to date in everything but its pig pen.

Steer Feeding at the Experimental Farm, Brandon.

By James Murray, Superintendent.

In the fall of 1907 some work was undertaken on the Experimental Farm in the fattening of steers outside as compared with inside. Thirteen head of steers were fed, five in the stable and eight outside. The cattle were coming three years old, averaging in weight slightly over 1,100 pounds when feeding started. There was no artificial shelter provided for those fed outside, but good natural shelter was abundant in the form of oak and poplar scrub and coulees, and served largely to protect them from wind. The feed for those outside during most of the period consisted of oat straw and chopped grain,—oats and barley. For a short time hay was substituted for the straw. The grain ration was limited throughout, the amount varying from four to eleven pounds per head per day, the latter amount being fed for about six weeks before the cattle were sold on April 20th. Those that were stabled got a somewhat different ration, consisting of silage, cut straw, grain, and a few roots,—a ration that has been fed here for some years with good results.

The steers cost 3½c and were sold April 20th for 4½c, with a 4 per cent. shrinkage. During the feeding period, 138 days, those in the stable made an average gain of 251 pounds; those outside gained in the same time 234 pounds per head. The increase in value per head of those stabled was \$21.12; those outside, \$19.65. After placing market prices on the feed consumed, the net profit on those fed without shelter was \$7.05 and on the others \$5.52. The winter of 1907-08, it will be remembered, was unusually mild and free from severe storms, and the good results secured outside may be partly attributable to this.

Last fall provision was made to repeat the experiment, as definite conclusions cannot be drawn from the results of one year's trials. Increased accommodation permitted a larger number of cattle being handled, and forty head were secured. Difficulty was encountered in getting

teen were tied in a comfortable stable, and four ran loose in a box stall in the same stable. The outside and tied lots received practically the same feed and attention as was accorded those under the same conditions the year previous, while those in the box were fed exactly the same as those running outside. The four steers running loose inside averaged considerably heavier when weighed in than the other lots, and two of them were unusually good animals. This should be borne in mind when comparing the results of the different lots.

The steers were put on feed December 7th. The roughage for those fed inside consisted of silage and cut straw. A few roots were fed also. The grain ration to start consisted of two pounds of bran and two pounds of oat and barley chop. This was gradually increased until twelve pounds of grain per day was being fed by the first of April. The other two lots had oat straw for roughage until the middle of March when prairie hay was substituted. They were fed practically the same grain as those tied, but were getting from two to three pounds more per day during January and February.

In order to get some information as to the time when the greatest gains were made, and the effect that various classes of weather had on rate of gain, a set of scales were installed in the outside lot, and the steers were weighed periodically during the winter.

The three lots, with the exception of five animals, were sold for delivery May 10th at 5c with 5 per cent. shrinkage. One steer of those tied and four of those outside were sold for 4½c with 5 per cent. shrinkage, on account of being smaller and in poorer condition.

The following table will give in concise form the results secured from the winter's feeding. In figuring the profit, the following prices were charged for feed:

	Per Ton.
Grain	\$20.00
Bran	18.00
Ground flax	30.00
Straw	1.00
Hay	4.00
Alfalfa	6.00
Ensilage	2.00
Oat Sheaves	3.00

	Outside	Inside (loose)	Inside (tied)
No. of steers in lot	20	4	16
First weight gross	19635 lbs.	4070 lbs.	15020 lbs.
" " average	981¾ "	1017 "	938 "
Finished weight gross	22020 "	5110 "	17975 "
" " average	1101 "	1277 "	1124½ "
Total gain in 154 days	2385 "	1040 "	2955 "
Average gain per steer	119 "	260 "	184 "
Daily gain per steer	.77 "	1.6 "	1.2 "
" " lot	15.4 "	6.4 "	19.2 "
Gross cost of feed	\$379.04	\$70.91	\$267.81
Cost of 100-lbs. gain	15.89	6.81	9.06
Cost of steers—.....19635-lbs. @ 3¼c	638.14	4070-lbs. @ 3¼c	132.27
Total cost to produce beef	1017.18	203.18	755.96
Sold—.....17980-lbs. @ 5c. less 5%	854.05	5110-lbs. @ 5c. less 5%	242.75
" ".....4040-lbs. @ 4½c. less 5%	172.71		
Profit on lot	9.58	39.57	92.78
Net profit per steer	.47	9.89	5.79
Average buying price per steer	31.90	33.07	30.51
" " selling " "	51.33	60.69	53.04
" " increase in value	19.43	27.62	22.53
" " cost of feed per steer	18.95	17.75	16.74
Amount of grain eaten by lot	23980 lbs.	4724 lbs.	16112 lbs.
" " straw	52000 "	4800 "	23408 "
" " hay	34000 "	6800 "	
" " Alfalfa	4000 "		
" " ensilage			43200
" " roots			17088
" " ground flax	140 "	56 "	224
" " bran	3460 "	764 "	2768
" " oat sheaves			6240

There was a splendid grove of poplar surrounding the farm buildings and lots of shade in the open air for a capital hog lot. But instead of having the pigs out in this cool place they were packed away in a dirty, stuffy house that was so warm, they were fairly panting. The flies were buzzing about in swarms; the floor and litter were filthy. Such conditions are not conducive to health or profitable gains and hurt the reputation of the farm and farmer.

this number of sufficient size, and those which were obtained were not so uniform in size or quality as was desirable. They averaged over 150 pounds lighter per head than those used the year previous, were in lower flesh, and a number were of poor conformation. Three divisions were made instead of two as in the year previous. Twenty head were allowed to run outside under the same conditions as were provided before, six, i.e., paying so much per pound live

An examination of these figures will show results markedly different from those of last year. The total gains and the gain per day are noticeably lower, and the cost of 100 pounds gain considerably higher, but more particularly so with those fed outside. To consider first the outside lot, we have first to remember that the winter was much colder than that of 1907-08, and further, that the steers were smaller and in lower flesh to start. During January and



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Dentonia's Merry Bahar, herd header, four years old and an excellent stock getter, must be disposed of to prevent inbreeding. Also a young Dentonia-bred bull. W. F. Cameron, Strathcona, Alta.

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SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.
FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

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One choice heifer with heifer calf at foot, and Champion Princess Calf by Victor. Bulls always for sale.

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W. L. TRANN & SON, Crystal City, Man.

February, which were both cold months, the cattle did little more than hold their weights. The periodic weighings showed that the average weight on February 13th was only eight pounds more per head than on December 12th. In the same time, individual animals gained as much as sixty pounds, so that the smaller ones must really have shrunk in weight. It was very noticeable that the smaller animals suffered more during the extremely cold weather than the big steers, and during the entire feeding period made much smaller gains. Another factor which was no doubt detrimental to rapid gains during the extremely cold weather was the difficulty of keeping the water open.

The daily gain per head of those tied in the stable is also rather small. This is largely due to the steers not being of the best type of feeders, and too far from maturity to lay on flesh rapidly.

Those fed loose on the same feed as the outside lot undoubtedly make the best showing. As mentioned before, this was the best lot to begin with, and their better gains are partly attributable to this. The shelter and the abundance of water provided at all times must also account for some of it. The fact that four of those wintered outside brought half a cent less than the others shows clearly that they were not so uniform as they should have been.

With both lots fed inside there were several cases of steers going off their feed. There were no serious consequences except that several days' gain was undoubtedly lost in each case. None of those outside missed a meal during the period, but always had a relish for their feed. Had the stable not been well ventilated, there would undoubtedly have been more trouble than we had.

In the table of figures given above, no allowance is made for the difference in the amount of labor required, or the interest on investment. Much more labor is involved with the feeding done inside than when it is done outside, and more when the animals are tied than when they are loose. There is also, of course, much less capital tied up in equipment when feeding is done outside.

In working out the net profit per steer, a definite price of \$1 per ton is placed on all straw fed. Since straw is largely considered a waste product, and burned to get it disposed of, it may be interesting to figure the net profit per head without placing any value on the straw. Giving the same valuation to the other feeds, we find the profit stands as follows:

Outside.	Inside (loose)	Inside (tied)
\$1.77	\$10.49	\$6.54

But even these figures, while more nearly correct than the others from the point of view of the average farmer, do not show clearly whether or not there is money to be made or lost by feeding grain to cattle rather than selling it. If the prices per ton secured by feeding the grain are less than those that could be got on the market, the feeding operations cannot have been carried on at a profit. Placing the same values as given above on the coarse feeds, and valuing the bran at the actual cost, we find that for the grain fed, the following prices were secured with the various lots:

	Outside.	Inside (loose).	Inside (tied).
Per ton ..	\$20.78	\$36.73	\$31.51
Per bushel			
Oats	.35	.62	.53
Per bushel			
Barley....	.49	.88	.75

In spite of the high prices that have been ruling for grain on the market, we find that these compare very favorably with market prices. While the labor is generally considered in experiments of this kind to be balanced by the manure produced, there is between the prices secured for the grain and that ruling on the market, a margin more than sufficient to make up any difference that

there may be under the average conditions in this country.

Since there is such a marked difference between the results secured in the two years that the experiment has been under way, it is not possible to draw any definite conclusions. It would appear, however, that steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds may be handled to much better advantage outside than a smaller class, and that during extremely cold weather even good cattle make comparatively small gains. When housed in comfortable, well ventilated stables, gains were made more economically for feed consumed than when no shelter was provided. Where feeding is done outside, it would appear to be advisable to provide a shed well bedded to furnish shelter from high winds during cold weather.

Money in Sheep.

If a visitor to the C. P. R. stock yards were to ask the commission men what they were paying for sheep, the answer would be about like this: "I don't know—none coming in—have not seen a sheep for a month." In reality there are a few sheep coming forward, maybe a car or two a week, but they are instantly gobbled up by the abattoirs and no one else sees them.

What is the reason for this? Farmers are not raising sheep, and there are practically none in the country. Those farmers who raise sheep say that they are the best money makers on the farm and yet only a few are to be found in the country. There is the fence, coyote, etc., excuse for not keeping these members of the ovine tribe but there are many farms so located and situated that these excuses do not hold.

It is a big mistake to think that sheep are poverty animals. They can and do eat much material that could not be consumed by other animals, but where sheep husbandry is developed to its fullest extent, in the British Isles, the lambs are the best cared for animals on the farm. British farmers know the value of sheep. They pay the rent in bad times and good, and put money into the pockets of the British tenantry. The lambs are cared for in the way that will make them grow. They are dropped early and kept growing. To begin with, the breed is the best for the district, not anything that happens to be around. The lambs get the best feed of any animals on the place and when they are ripe for market they bring the most money.

Mutton is a fine hot weather meat, for both the farmer and the city man. It does not seem to be so heating as beef or pork. Good mutton chops are at present a scarce article on the Winnipeg markets, and if the consumer complains about the quality or the price, the butcher says it is the best and cheapest that he can do. If we do not like the few medium quality muttons of home production we can take the cold storage kind that comes in from Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, New Zealand, or Australia. We always dislike to sit down to a mutton chop that was grown and fattened so far away from home for we have a feeling that mutton can be grown as cheaply or cheaper, and of as good quality, in the West as in Ontario or these other far-off places.

What the writer wanted to say at the beginning of this was that if farmers who are not averse to live stock only were aware of the value of keeping sheep, there would be more raised. There is no class of live stock that can make so good use of the cereals which are grown here as the sheep. Some men say that hogs can be raised more profitably with a ration composed largely of corn, and that the fattening steer also needs it. But that argument is not heard in the case of sheep. They will make better use of wheat screenings than any other class of animals, and the experiment stations have found that wheat itself can be utilized better by sheep than by any other class of live stock.



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From the following herds:—James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, about 35 head of his well known herd of Shorthorns. John Robinson, Eagle Ridge Farm, Innisfail—about 20 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns. W. Hodge, Woodville, Innisfail—About 25 head of his well-known herd of Herefords.

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The Lacombe Bull Sale.

The Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, in co-operation with the Alberta Department of Agriculture, held an auction sale of bulls in Lacombe on June 2, which was very successful. Our report of this sale did not reach us in time for our June 5 issue, hence this delay in giving publication to it. As mentioned above, the sale was a very successful one, but there did not seem to be many buyers for the Herefords. The bidding on the Shorthorns was brisk and also on the best Angus. The Shorthorn breed seems to be gaining a strong hold throughout the West in spite of the great adaptability of the Herefords to range conditions, as is shown by the greater demand for them at the bull sales. There were three Holstein, eleven Angus, sixteen Hereford, and thirty-two Shorthorn bulls offered for sale. The total number sold was 57 at an average price of \$84.12, divided among the breeds as follows:

Breed	Number sold	Av. Price
Shorthorns	32	\$90.00
Angus	11	80.45
Herefords	11	72.72
Holstein	3	76.67

A list of the sales follow:

NAME OF BULL.	OWNER	BUYER.	PRICE
Lamerton Lad	J. Douglas Murdoch, Lamerton	R. S. Cairns, Lamerton	\$80
Tolstoi	Oswald Palmer, Lacombe	J. A. Markle, Supt. Ind. Agency, Red Deer	85
Gallant Hesiod 22nd	"	J. A. Markle, Supt. Ind. Agency, Red Deer	80
" 25th	"	O. P. Olsen, Ferry Bank	50
" 24th	"	J. A. Markle	55
Sir Bredwell 16th	Parker & Evans, Lacombe	Robt. A. Begg, Davisburg	70
" 20th	"	Nicoll Bros. Co., Jumping Pound	75
" 22nd	"	J. A. Markle	80
" 27th	"	T. H. Sharp, Lacombe	75
" 28th	"	"	"
" 29th	"	B. C. Parker, Morden, Man.	60

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Sir Pietertje Posch de Clothilde	A. S. Blackwood, De Winton	T. Croxford, Airdrie	75
Sarcastic Bobs	"	Thos. Laycock, Calgary	75
Sarcastic Pussie Sir	"	F. Vickerson, Lacombe	60

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

George Ross	R. E. Johnston, Lacombe, Alta.	Geo. Peterson, Sedgewick	1.70
Lacombe Leader	"	T. A. Preston, Talbot	1.50
James Ross	"	T. Croxford, Airdrie	50
Black Fox	W. T. G. McClure, Innisfail	E. Brosseau, Vegreville	70
Black Mac	"	J. C. Bell, Morningside	1.00
Canton Gay Lad 2nd	Robt. H. Smith, Blackfalds	Nicoll Bros. Co.	100
Blackfald's Monarch	"	J. A. Markle	50
" Hero	"	"	"
" Prince	"	Nicholl Bros. Co.	55
" Fair	J. H. Fay	Thos. Baird, Red Willow	75
Alberta Storm	"	G. E. Goddard, Cochrane	150

SHORTHORNS

Hedger	Jas. Sharp, Lacombe	A. H. Heaton, Harmattan	65
Harper	"	H. B. Biggs, Gleichen	130
Harnspice	"	G. W. Deems, Erskine	125
Harlequin	"	J. S. Adhead, Stettler	120
Maple Leaf Emperor	P. A. Switzer, Lacombe	J. A. Markle	90
Alberta Bill	Henry Talbot	"	70
Diamonds Joker	"	A. Nelson, Chimney Rock	105
Cecil	P. Talbot & Son	J. A. Markle	105
Lord Stanley	"	"	105
Stockings	"	R. S. Tod, Mannville	125
Brutus	"	J. A. Markle	80
Duke of Idleywild	Thos. Talbot	Parker Bros. Brownfield	150
Baron of Idleywild	"	J. A. Markle	1.00
Evan Cameron	J. I. Walters, Tees	"	70
McLure of Drumtochty	"	"	100
Lord Murray	"	"	70
Lord Kelvin	"	W. E. Ross, Fountainstown	90
Earl of Bute	"	J. W. Dageford, Westcott	95
Lord Kelspindie	"	Hugh McDowell, Beddington	75
Thistledown	"	Jno. Robinson, Innisfail	40
Admiral Favorite	"	Jas. C. Brown	70
Barney	H. J. Bailey, Canyon	S. D. Reed, Rimby	60
Honest Tom	W. H. Maude, Lacombe	W. H. Low, Sedgewick	55
Fairview Lad	"	A. H. Snyder, Didsbury	125
Greenbank Advance	H. W. Metcalf, Lacombe	Parker Bros. Brownfield	100
Greenbank Ross	"	J. A. Markle	90
Dunbow Boy	Chas. Moore, Bowden	P. A. Switzer, Lacombe	110
Grit	A. F. McGill, Lacombe	John Dagelord	60
Tory	"	H. J. Bailey, Canyon	60
Alberta Lad	Theodora Kemp	J. A. Markle	80
Valley King	"	J. C. Helstad, Bentley	50

Lameness, Its Symptoms and Effects.

Lameness is a subject of so much universality, in fact an event arising from such a variety of causes, that it can never be thought inapplicable to enumerate the most probable form by which such defect may be occasioned,

thereby ascertaining to a certainty the causes made more intricate through non-attention to details. The diseases of horses are ranged in two classes, viz.: Sickness and lameness. The former consists of such disorders as effect the animal system generally or any of the various organs concerned in the functions of respiration, digestion. However painful and dangerous to the horse sickness may prove to be, lameness can hardly be said, so far as his owner is concerned, to be a state less irritating. Almost half the horses in use today are lame. Let any person having frequent or customary intercourse with horses walk on our streets for a day and note how many lame horses he will encounter; also how little attention is given these lame beasts or how little the owners know about their animals' condition or lameness.

Lameness is the discovery to the eye of pain or weakness from disease in one or more of the legs, showing an impediment in the horse's gait. It is but a symptom of disease that may be produced either by pain, inability, malformation, or by accident; or it may arise from disease of the cerebral or nervous system, as in injuries to the spinal cord or in string halt. Lameness is usually but not invariably a sign of pain. In ankylosis of a joint, for instance, there is decided lameness from mechanical impediment, but no pain. Disease in foot or leg, however, more often exists without lameness than lameness without disease.

Loss of elasticity of movement, such as is common in old horses or in animals which have done much work may exist to a degree scarcely distinguishable from lameness. It might at first sight seem a very simple

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The diseases of which lameness is commonly a symptom are inflammation and ulceration of the joints, inflammation and ossification of the periosteal and cartilago-ligamentous tissues, lacerations and inflammation of muscular fibre, sprain and inflammation of the ligaments and tendons, disease of the structures peculiar to the foot, accidents or faults in shoeing, dislocations, fractures, ulcerations, tumors, paralysis, contusions, etc., a list sufficient to show that the causes of lameness are many, some being as simple in their character as others are complicated.

It is pain that generally causes lameness, pain being the natural product of inflammation. Disease of any kind attacking the horse's limbs can hardly fail but make the horse show lameness. The presence of lameness to be determined by many may become a matter of doubt or uncertainty, and very often the horse that one person calls lame another will pronounce sound. A great difficulty which has to be contended with in the doubtful cases is to ascertain if the horse is really lame, or has only some peculiarity in its gait. It may happen that a horse may go lame at one time and not at another, which I believe is caused by cramps, rheumatism, or spasm, and renders him for the time being "dead lame," and in a few minutes the horse may go as sound as ever.

A horse suffering acute pain in one of his forelegs will point the lame foot, that is, he will place it in an extended position in advance of its fellow, and in this manner himself inform you by such silent supplication for relief whereabouts he feels his pain. The animal will do this while standing in his stall, so that a person going into his stable may not only discover a lame horse, but also foretell the leg upon which he will go lame. However, it must be added, that pointing does not invariably denote lameness. Some horses will point from a habit they have contracted during some previous lameness; others will, for the sake of ease or repose, point and thus rest first one foot and then the other. Should the pain be in a hind leg, the animal will either stand with it flexed treading gingerly upon the tip of the toe, or else carry the foot quite off the ground and thus "cocked up" go hopping along upon three legs.

A horse with acute pain in both front feet will stand with his hind feet well advanced under his belly, pointing first one foot and then the other, and every time he moves he will raise his head, stretch out his neck in expression of the pain he suffers. Should his hind feet be in pain he will stand with his forelegs thrown backward toward the central line of gravity with his head hung down, resting first one hind leg and then the other.

The generality of persons in their notions about lameness are apt to commit two blunders; one is, that because a horse does not show lameness in his walk he cannot ail much; the other, that in trotting the leg upon which he "drops" is the lame one. In the horse's walk there is that rapid succession of movement in the limbs and consequent rapid succession of bearing upon them that the weight of the body thrown upon the lame leg is too light and transient to cause him to flinch or even evince lameness unless the pressure, light and transient as it is, gives him actual pain. But in the trot the weight he is obliged to throw upon the leg may cause the animal pain, notwithstanding he evinces no pain in his walk, and on this account because the limbs in the quickened pace, being elevated and projected with additional force, come to the ground with more weight and more concussion.

In the gallop the legs stride and come to the ground with more force still, and, therefore, a person might suppose that this is a pace in which a horse most of all should manifest his lameness. Such, however, is not the fact, and the reason why it is not so is that the two hind legs act with that simultaneousness and velocity that the sound leg, taking the greatest share of the weight and thereby saving the

infirm one, no flinching or dropping takes place; none in the least, so long as the horse is capable of galloping.

The trot is the pace in which lameness is best shown; in which, indeed, it is shown when the walk discloses no sight of it, and while the horse still retains the power of galloping as though nothing ailed him. Such being the importance of the trot as the discloser of lameness, it is of consequence that the pace to render the trial efficient be conducted in a manner that promises to afford the most information. In some cases the seat and cause of lameness is obvious enough, but not infrequently it is obscure, sometimes very much obscure. Almost every case of lameness has, however, some peculiarity in its symptoms by which it may be distinguished. Occasionally the difficulty of ascertaining the real cause is aggravated by the existence of more than one cause sufficient to account for the lameness; or the horse may be lame in more than one place, as, for instance, in both forelegs, but perhaps not equally so in each; or in both hindlegs, or in one hind and one fore leg. In such complicated cases the animal saves the lame legs by throwing his weight on the sound legs in so peculiar a manner that great and constant practice is needed to form a correct opinion, or a secondary cause, such as corns, may modify the symptoms of a more serious disease.

For examination, the horse should be led out with a long snaffle rein, with his head as loose as possible, so that the beast will be permitted to trot without any restraint whatever of his head, the object being to induce the animal to show by the up and down motion of his head or his buttocks as well as by his manner of going any lameness he may have to complain of, in consequence to put one in possession of the location of the seat of the complaint.

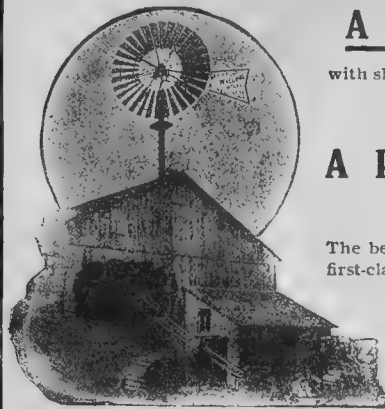
Very much is to be gleaned in the stable about his soundness or otherwise noting the position in which he stands, and whether he bears his weight evenly on all his legs. He should be very narrowly watched as he turns in his stall, as any stiffness or irregularity of action is especially noticeable in this preliminary movement.

There should be nothing to excite him; everything around should be in a state of rest. Lameness may escape detection if the animal is the least excited. Observe if the animal trips or knuckles; also how he puts down his feet, whether he uses them both alike. All defects and deviations from true and level action are more noticeable in the first step or two than afterwards. When the horse is trotted on hard ground, the equal sound or otherwise of the descent of the feet will strike the ear; an inequality of sound may be detected while a slight unevenness of motion perhaps escapes the eye. The sound one, two, three, four, of the even trot is easily distinguishable from any irregularity of action.

It is also to be noted that in cases of decided lameness behind, the head descends when the leg on the side on which the horse is lame comes to the ground. In lameness in the foreleg, on the contrary, the head goes up when the lame leg comes down.

The appearance of a horse with foot lameness is usually characteristic. He points his foot at times. The heat in it and around the coronet is more or less increased, and in very acute cases there may be throbbing of the plantar arteries. In his movements the horse treads cautiously and in turning he limps more or less. In cases of long standing there is also usually alteration in the structure and size of the foot.

The stepping of a horse is sometimes found very characteristic; his gait or mode of projecting his lame limb is an indicative symptom. How different will be the going of a horse lame in the foot from one that is lame in the shoulder. In one instance the animal will boldly advance his limb, but timorously places his foot upon the ground; while in



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the other case he will show impediment or difficulty in projecting the same leg. It may also be observed whether he turns his toe unnaturally inward or outward, or whether in going he treads most upon the heel or upon the toe of the foot. Further and more correct information may be obtained by inspection of the shoe of the lame foot, the parts worn most indicating the greatest pressure or habitual tread of the foot. The complications arising from lameness are numerous, particularly when the lameness becomes chronic and the animal useless. It is then we are compelled to acknowledge the seriousness of lameness.—Correspondence "Horseshoers' Journal."

The Horse-Power of Horses.

Speaking technically, a single horse-power is a force sufficient to raise 33,000 pounds one foot high in one minute, or one pound 33,000 feet vertically in one minute. This, we are told, is the unit by which English and American mechanics measure power developed in any manner by steam, by means of electric motors, or by real horse flesh. The actual work done may be measured in the same way.

It is interesting to know just what horse-power a horse of certain weight may be expected to develop as he performs the work on the ordinary farm. For continuous work, hour after hour, drawing the plow is about as tiring to horses as any operation on the farm, so this may be taken as an example of the power required of the animals. A fourteen-inch furrow, six inches deep, requires a steady pull of more than 425 pounds to turn it over on stubble land. With a draft as heavy as this, a team moving at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour will develop more than three horse-power. This may seem unfair to a team of two horses, but this, of course, will depend entirely upon the natural power and weight of the horses. The working capacity of horses of different weight may be considered to be somewhere near the following averages: Energy developed by a horse weighing 1600 pounds, moving continuously at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour, would equal one and one-third horse-power; that of a 1400 pound horse, 1.17 horse-power; a 1200 pound horse, 1 horse-power; a 1,000 pound horse, .83 horse-power, an 800 pound horse, .67 horse-power. This means, in other terms, that a horse should work easily pulling a continuous load of about one-eighth of his own weight. A load of three horse-power is, according to this test, rather a heavy one for even a heavy team to draw continuously, though it would probably be easily handled for a few days.

The draft of a loaded wagon weighing two tons and drawn at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour, will be a great variation according to the different nature of the tracks over which the load is hauled. The average, over gravel roads, sand, dry dirt, mud, plowed land, and meadows is nearly 2 horse-power with high wheels, and 2.9 with low wheels, a great range of from 1.13 to 4.98 horse-power being recorded by Professor King in his experiments. Other factors in this problem are, the great advantage gained from the momentum of a wagon drawn at a greater speed than two and one-half miles per hour, also the advantage given horses which do not work continuously at drawing the plow, or similar work. The figures here presented cannot be as hard and fast as when dealing with the working capacity of a steam engine—a thing of iron. The idea given is that of the number of horse-power work units commonly performed by our farm horses, and the example of a team of 1200 pound animals, drawing a plow cutting fourteen inches wide and four inches deep, at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour will illustrate the point. Here, each horse is developing just about a mechanical horse-power. Also, each horse is doing nearly what a horse of that weight should do easily, day after day.—Iowa Homestead.

Never Buy a Horse without Examining Him in Action.

If the examination of the animal while standing has indicated that he is sound, or is serviceably sound, it is then important to see the horse in motion. First in a walk, then in a trot, and finally in all the gaits. In walking or trotting he should be led by the halter. Attention should be given to the attendant that he give the animal's head no support. No whip, shouting, or other means of frightening the animal should be used. This examination should take place in the open yard or upon the hard road. If the horse shows some slight degree of lameness when starting, which disappears upon warming up, ring bone may be suspected. If he starts off without lameness but shows some slight degree of lameness after exercise, a splint may be suspected. If the animal seems stiff, but without any definite form of lameness when starting, and then improves, side-bones may be suspected. In navicular diseases the lameness is very irregular; the horse may start out all right, become lame for a few steps, and then the lameness disappear. In the early stages the most important sign is the tendency to point the toe and flex the knee and fetlock when standing in the stable or at rest. Attention should be paid to the manner in which the animal picks up his feet, whether both hind feet be picked up alike, and whether they be picked up unnecessarily quick or high. Backing the animal will usually bring out this point more clearly than the straight ahead exercise. In the mild cases of string-halt, or spring-halt, this action is only observed upon the starting or backing. The feet should be picked up to show how the animal will stand while being shod.

The horse should next be placed in harness, and attention should be given to his behavior while the harness is being fitted. Observe whether he kicks, strikes, or bites, when the girth is tightened. He should be driven in his accustomed manner, single or double if a driver, and to the cart or wagon if for heavy work. The rein should be taken to determine whether he has a hard or tender mouth, and note his manner of responding to the pull. Also observe whether he shies or frightens at strange objects when being driven. If at the sale stable and the animal behaves rather strangely when hitched to the cart, one should be certain that this is not due to improperly fitting harness before rejecting him. A tightly fitting collar may make the difference between a properly acting animal and one that is wholly objectionable. The wind should be thoroughly tested for whistling, for roaring, and for heaves. The ear of the examiner should be put to the nostrils, to the throat, and to the sides of the chest and the hands placed upon the flanks to detect any unnatural sounds or jerking in breathing. — Examination of Horses for Soundness.

Feeding Value of Potatoes.

Sometimes we receive enquiries regarding the feeding value of potatoes. We note that according to recent experiments in pig feeding in Ireland, 1 pound of meal was found to be equal to 3½ lbs. of potatoes. In some Danish experiments 1 lb. of meal was shown to be worth 4 lbs. potatoes. Counting meal at \$1.20 per hundred-weight (which, taking year after year, might not be far from the mark), we should thus have a value for potatoes of about 30 to 32 cents per 100 lbs., or only 18 to 20 cents per bushel.

While potatoes might give these results when fed in combination with meal, it is very doubtful if they would give as good returns when they entered into the diet as an almost exclusive ration.

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Herd headed by Jill Stamford. This bull won 2nd at the Dominion Fair, Calgary, and first at Brandon Fair, 1908. Several bulls the get of my champion hip bull Allislin, (in.p.) for sale.

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I have another good shipment of Clydesdales from Scotland. All visitors welcome. See these animals before purchasing elsewhere, as prices will be found defying competition—business conducted personally.

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To see to it I grow and gain and give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always, and always facing toward the right,
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
On, with what strength I have!
Back to the way!

Uncle Harvey's Hired Man.

By Hilda Richmond.

"How do you do, Hester?" said Uncle Harvey Dent, shaking hands with the worried-looking young woman who came to the door of the city flat. "Here are some things your Aunt Martha sent you. 'How's all the folks?'"

"Not so very well," said the young woman despondently. "We are well enough in health, but things are not going well. It's Richard," she went on, lowering her voice. "Do you know, Uncle Harvey, I am almost afraid to have you see Richard today. He has a crazy notion of going on a farm and I can't do anything with him. We have had enough times here without trying something new." There were tears in her eyes as she spoke and the elderly gentleman looked sympathetic.

"What does he say?" he asked. "O, a lot of nonsense about fresh air and plenty to eat and a chance for the children and things I can't remember. When we were first married he was telling me how he ran away from the farm when he was fifteen because life there was a drudgery. I don't know what to make of him."

"Has he ever been in the country since he left—I mean for any length of time?" asked Mr. Dent.

"No, only for a day or two at your place. His vacations have been short and we couldn't afford to go far from home. I just know when he sees the butter and chickens and all the good things you brought he will be harder to get along with than ever. You mustn't think I am ungrateful for your kindness, but I am so worried I hardly know what to do."

"Have you anything to begin farming with?" asked Uncle Harvey.

"Not a cent!" said Mrs. Dent. "It's all we can do to make two ends meet without saving anything."

Before anything could be said Mr. Richard Dent walked in with the gloomy announcement that the factory had shut down indefinitely. "They say it's to overhaul the machinery," he growled, "but I know better. They are talking of moving the works to another town where fuel is cheap, and I wouldn't wonder if they did. That's what a fellow gets for sticking to town life. Here's Uncle Harvey perfectly independent when we will be next door to starvation in a few weeks."

"Come home with me," said the old gentleman suddenly. "I need a new hired man, for it's almost impossible to keep help on the farm, and Hester can help Ma with the housework. We are both getting too old for active work."

Back of Mr. Dent his wife was shaking her head violently, but Uncle Harvey did not seem to notice. "I'll give you ten dollars a

month and board all of you till spring. Maybe by that time something will turn up."

Mr. Dent's sallow face brightened up but he said quickly, "You are only doing it for charity, Uncle Harvey."

"No, I'm not," said Uncle Harvey stoutly. "I'll put you through such a pace that you'll think the factory a snap, for my work has been badly neglected. You must come on with me this very day."

Hester Dent wept much privately, but her husband was all enthusiasm and talked about freedom and independence and good times unceasingly. She felt that in cautioning Uncle Harvey he should have refrained from putting temptation in her husband's way, but the preparation for the journey kept her so busy that she had no time for a private word with the owner of the big farm that was to be their home for at least a month.

Richard Dent was accustomed to rising early in order to be at work at six-thirty, but he was not prepared for the summons that came two hours earlier than that the first morning he was in the country. They had all sat up late after supper on the night of their arrival talking, or rather listening to the stories Richard told of oppressed working men, and he seemed barely to have fallen asleep when the call to rise came.

"Come on, Dick!" called Uncle Harvey. "We'll begin the chores while the women folks get breakfast. Here's a heavy jumper and a pair of mittens. You'll need them to protect your hands and clothes."

Out in the barn the air was not cold that frosty morning, but it was by no means like summer. Richard manfully did as he was told, and the work of his boyhood stood him in good stead as he carried the water to the horses, threw down the hay, filled the racks with fodder, measured out oats and did innumerable chores. The former hired man had been a shiftless creature who had departed after a week's protracted drinking spell and everything about the big barn was out of order completely.

At last the summons to breakfast came and Richard dropped into a chair to examine the scratches on his hands. Several torn places were doctored by kind Aunt Martha and then the appetizing food was served. "Richard, you'll have another spell with your stomach," warned his wife, "if you eat cakes and sausage. You'd better be careful."

"He'll have a worse spell if he doesn't eat hearty, Hester," said Uncle Harvey. "I have a big day's work laid out for him."

By night Richard Dent was completely used up and he confided to his wife that he did not think he would ever rise again as she rubbed his stiff limbs. "I hope you have had enough of farm life," she said grimly. "I knew you never could stand the work."

"As soon as I can get about," said the penitent man, "I'll leave you and little Molly here and go to the city to look for work. I was foolish ever to think of working on a farm after all these years in town. At thirty-five a man ought to have more sense."

But before he had been in bed an hour he had to rise and hurry for the doctor for Uncle Harvey, who had caught his foot on a rug and broken his leg by the fall. Richard Dent forgot all about his stiff limbs as he harnessed old Ben and drove off through the crisp air for the doctor, and all night no one in the household slept except little Molly, who was unconscious of what was going on.

"We'll have to stay here, Hester," said Richard putting on his mittens in the chill dawn to do the chores.

"Of course we will," said his wife heartily. "I'm sorry, but it can't be helped. We can't run away and leave them until they get some one."

During the busy days that followed Richard Dent often wondered that he had ever complained of the work in the factory. There he had a stated number of hours in a warm room



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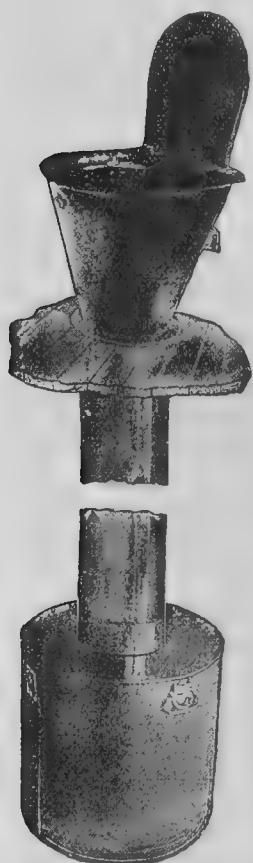
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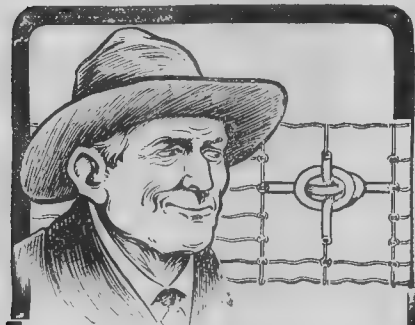
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with work years of experience had made easy for his hands, but here he rose early and worked late to keep abreast of the work. Of course the suffering patient needed much care that Aunt Martha and Hester could not give him, so from house to barn and back again the busy man rushed as fast as he could. Uncle Harvey insisted that he should hire a man, but that was impossible, so Mrs. Dent often did what she could for the overworked man-of-all-work when she finished her duties in the house. The old barn was run down and needed constant tinkering to keep the stock within bounds, but at last in despair Richard sent for a carpenter to do a few days' repairing until he could catch up with things.

"The factory opens next week," announced Richard one warm spring day as the rural letter carrier brought the mail. "I can have my old place back at once, or rather a better place, for the firm will give me a substantial promotion. Uncle Harvey is well now and the stock out on pasture, so I'd better be moving."

"O, Papa!" cried Molly Dent in dismay. "Do we have to go?"

"No, child, we don't have to go, but mamma is getting anxious to be back home and I must have some work."

"Who said I was anxious to go?" demanded Mrs. Dent with a slight flush.

"Why, you have always said so. You said you didn't like the country and—"

"So have you said a lot of foolish things in your time," said the wife complacently. "Aunt Martha has given me a share of the egg and butter money this long time and I want to stay. She says we can have half of the house and I am to help her with her work."

"Dick, I'll tell you a secret," said Mr. Dent solemnly. "When I proposed bringing you and your family to the country I telephoned to the tenant on the other place to bring all the stock into the old barn, and I thought I would make you sick and tired of chores. We have never had the work to do that you have done this winter or the barn would have been in repair and things convenient for feeding. I told Hester I would make you so sick and tired of farm work that you would be glad to go home and be contented forever with shop work. I tell you I felt pretty bad when the first thing was my accident, but you have done well. If you say so I will have the barn made up-to-date and give you better wages as working manager. There is a good living and some money to be made on the farm and from stock if a young, energetic fellow takes hold."

"So that was your idea?" said the young man. "Well, you might near succeeded. Many a night have I been almost too tired to sleep, but I held on by main force till things eased up a little. I'll be glad to accept your offer since Hester is willing to stay."

Under the wise direction of Uncle Harvey, Richard Dent prospered that summer beyond his wildest hopes. His dyspepsia and ill temper disappeared with the return of sound digestion and outdoor work, and he seemed like a different man from the sour, discouraged individual who had always complained about hard work. It was very hard to get assistance of any kind, so he wrote to a friend who had been out of work a month offering him a place. The man came in hay harvest and drove the team just two days before he left in disgust.

"Honestly, Dent," he said as he packed his grip to start home, "I wouldn't have your job for the whole farm. I'm stiff and sore with the fourteen hours work a day, and I'd rather starve in town than live here. Yes, you have good food and plenty of sunshine and it looks a nice place for children, but give me a place where there is something going on. The quiet out here gets on my nerves."

"There's something going on out here, Smith," said Richard Dent. "I've saved some money besides taking care of my family better than ever

before, and my wife has a little bank account too. Of course every fellow hasn't the chance I've had, but every man can have plenty of work and plenty to eat if he tries."

"There are other things besides things to eat and a bank account," said the other loftily. "I work fourteen hours a day for no man, not even myself. If you are satisfied that's a good thing, but I'm no drudge."

"That's what I said once," said Richard Dent looking after the retreating figure with pity in his eye. "If I had stuck to the farm in the first place I'd have been much better off, but there's no use crying over spilt milk. I'm doing well now and we're all happy, so that's enough. Uncle Harvey, it was a lucky day when I came out here to be your new hired man, and you tried to swamp me with hard work."

"I am glad to hear that," said the old gentleman. "It was a lucky day for me, too, because I am renewing my youth seeing the old place in good order once more. I want to live to see you on a place of your own, Dick, and I know I will if God grants me a few more years. You have the making of a fine farmer in you and in time you will surely succeed."

And Uncle Harvey lived to lose his faithful manager just as he said he would. Right across the road Richard and his wife have bought a modest little farm, and though they still help the people who gave them their start it is impossible for them to manage as in the old days. However, a young man who Richard found has been trained to look after things, so Uncle Harvey has a new hired man once more. He enjoys it, though, and bids fair to live and take another and another. Richard feels disappointed that he cannot convert the world to the delights of farming, but he is happy and prosperous enough to stand a little disappointment, and looks not a day older than he did when he first rose before daylight to do his unaccustomed work and continued until after ten o'clock, for fresh air and sound digestion and exercise have made him over into a new creature.—National Stockman & Farmer.

Children and Newspaper Illustrations.

We have just read a woman's protest against the so-called comic supplement in the weekly paper. We quite agree with her that there is great need for a change. In this age illustrations occupy quite a prominent place in relation to journalism, and as time goes by and better and cheaper methods in engraving are discovered, the tendency to illuminate our papers by pictures will become more and more pronounced.

Even more than to the adults, the pictures appeal to the children; the adult may read and understand the text matter, but, relatively, the child much more easily grasps the idea from an illustration. In the writer's family is a boy four years of age who never fails to demand a look at all the pictures in the daily paper, although, of course, he cannot read a word. In this respect, this little fellow is just like thousands of other children, in fact nearly all of them.

This opens up the question as to whether or not the illustrations in the average daily paper are of a desirable class to put before the children. This is not a new question. It has been troubling the minds of educators, and, no doubt, a great many parents. Recently in New York the following resolutions were drawn up by a great educational conference:

"Resolved that a committee of the best writers and illustrators for children be appointed to investigate the colored supplements which are issued with the Sunday newspapers.

"Resolved that this committee meet and confer with the editors of such papers and request that, in the best interests of education, much of the

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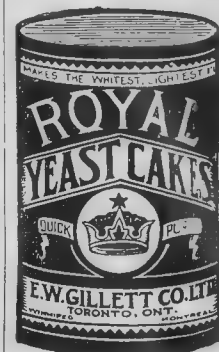
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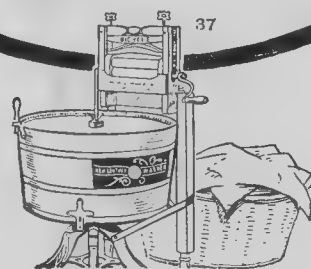


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material in such supplements be suppressed and better material given the children."

We are not largely troubled by Sunday editions in Canada, but a number of our weekly papers and the Saturday editions of our dailies are, in some respects, not such a bad imitation. At least the publishers have adopted the illustrated page or supplement idea, and it is just a question if, in this department, they have made any great improvement.

The newspaper is an educator — either for good or for ill. The small child cannot and does not read its columns to any great extent. But it does its best to gather the ideas conveyed by the illustrated supplement. Are these ideas wholesome and beneficial to the pure young mind, just receiving its first impressions? We think that every thoughtful parent will agree with us that they are not. In many cases it is the impossible pranks of some unnatural child or children that are presented. Does this tend to the formation of right or wrong ideals in the child mind?

Then, too, from an artistic standpoint the conception is usually very bad. The whole thing is a travesty on art.

If we must have illustrated supplements, let us have something that will be uplifting in its moral tendencies and more chaste and true to life in its artistic conception. We have made investigations and have come to the conclusion that in both Canada and the United States there is but a very meagre supply of illustrated literature that is well adapted to the needs of very young children.

We should like to hear from any mothers who have opinions on this question.

How the House Fly Spreads Disease.

The Merchants' Association of New York has collected and printed a formidable body of evidence against the house fly as an agency in spreading disease. It was led into this through a report made on the pollution of New York harbor as a menace to health it being stated that the sewage formed breeding grounds for flies, which gather and spread the germs of typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases. Thereupon the association invited statements of opinion and experience from physicians and health officers over the country.

Among the experts there seems to be little dispute that flies are a most important factor in the transmission particularly of typhoid germs. Many of them consider that flies cause more typhoid fever epidemics than polluted water or milk. The secretary of the Colorado State Board of Health, Hugh L. Taylor, gives a case where a milk supply undoubtedly became infected with typhoid bacilli through flies which had access both to the milk and a vault used by a person having the fever. Secretary J. H. Townsend, of the Connecticut State Board of Health, considers it significant that typhoid fever is more prevalent at seasons when flies are most numerous, and urges the importance of so disposing of sewage as to keep it away from flies. Dr. Henry D. Holton, of Brattleboro, secretary of the Vermont State Board of Health, gives this case:

"For several years one or more persons living on a large farm, which received its water supply from mountain springs, had typhoid fever in the autumn—new farm hands generally being the sufferers. No pollution of the water supply was discovered, but investigation showed that the farm privy was unscreened and swarming with flies, which had free access to the house and its food supplies. After the old closet was abandoned for more modern arrangements, and the house supplied with screens, no cases of typhoid occurred in the neighborhood."

The secretary of the Indiana

Health Board, J. N. Hurty, presents the case of a typhoid epidemic in one of the public institutions which was undoubtedly, as he says, caused by flies having access to vaults used by a sick person.

To the same effect is the testimony of many others. The acting secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, Dr. William C. Hanson, does not mention flies as the cause of any of the eighteen local outbreaks of typhoid fever investigated by the board in 1905 and 1906; while the Providence Superintendent of Health, Charles V. Chapin, thinks that under ordinary conditions which prevail in our cities flies have little part in the spread of typhoid fever. But in a paper by Dr. John B. Huber, recently printed in the New York State Journal of Medicine, the fly is held responsible for spreading more diseases than typhoid.

It is certain that flies help greatly to swell the infant death-rate. The infant mortality is greatest in fly time. There are few more congenial culture media for bacteria than milk, especially amid the uncleanness which obtains in the houses of many very poor people. This fluid easily becomes contaminated with the excreta of flies and with the noxious matter clinging to their feet. Tuberculosis is thus in a very appreciable manner contracted by children, as also dysenteries and diarrhoeas. This is especially so since we are now convinced that all kinds of diarrhoeas, excepting the comparatively few cases which are induced by mechanical causes, are due to specific germs.

Similar views are strongly held by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, by Dr. Alice Hamilton and others who figure in this printed body of evidence.

Accepting the case against the fly as true, it of course becomes important to keep the insect out of dwelling places and particularly away from food. But this will not suffice. More important still is the suppression of the original source of danger, which is not the fly, but the disease germ placed within reach of the fly through exposure of sewage, manure heaps and offal generally. Meantime, it is in order to ask if the fly serves no good end at all in the economy of nature. Is it of no use as a scavenger, and if the fly family could be completely extinguished would the gain to the human family in immunity from certain diseases be in no wise offset by loss in safeguards to health in other directions? A foolish question, of course; yet farmers have found that in destroying crows they have gained something for their crops only to lose much more from the increased depredations of field mice. The adjustments of natural forces in their infinite number of forms are exceedingly delicate, and undue interference from man is apt to cause trouble in ways more or less indiscernible, but the world can probably get along almost as well without as with the house fly and the mosquito.—Springfield Republican.

Wants to Exchange.

Miss Maude Davidson, Goose Lake, Sask., writes: "I should like very much to exchange crocheted work for Royal Crown soap coupons."

In the northern part of Madagascar is the most remarkable natural fortress in the world. It is occupied by a wild tribe who call themselves the People of the Rocks. The fortress is a lofty and precipitous rock of enormous size, 1,000ft. high and eight square miles in area. Its sides are so steep that it cannot be climbed without artificial means. Within it is hollow, and the only entrance is by a subterranean passage.



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To provide against sweating in the summer time, Sunshine Furnace is equipped with a nickelled steel radiator and dome. All bolts and rivets are nickelled, all rods copper-plated. This special treatment, besides meaning quicker and greater radiation from the radiator and dome than cold chill iron could possibly give, acts as protection for the bolts, rivets and rods from inroads of gas. When cast iron comes in contact with our nickelled steel it is coated with our special Anti-Rust treatment, which prevents the slightest possibility of rust commencing anywhere in Sunshine Furnace.

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses
BRANDON, MAN

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. State number and size of pattern desired.]

HOUSE JACKET, 6340.—(To be made with fancy or standing collar, three-quarter or long sleeves.)—The simple house-jacket is always the favorite one. This model is half-fitting at the back and loose at the front and consequently is tidy and becoming at the same time that it is thoroughly comfortable to wear. In the illustration one of the pretty inexpensive printed wash fabrics is trimmed with lace insertion and is made with three-quarter sleeves, but all the lawns and similar fabrics are appropriate and long sleeves can be substituted if better liked, and the fancy collar can be omitted and the plain standing one used in its place.

The jacket is made with fronts, backs and under-arm gores. The fronts are tucked at each side of the centre and whichever collar is used is joined to the neck-edge. The sleeves are of moderate fullness and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 24, 3 yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of banding, 3½ yards of edging.

The pattern 6340 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

PRINCESSE COSTUME, 6346.—Embroidery Pattern 412. — (To be made with low Dutch neck or with high neck and Dutch or stock collar, with long or three-quarter sleeves.)—

Princesse costumes increase in number and favor as the season advances. This one will be found equally available for wool, silk, linen and cotton and is both smart and practical. There are plaited panels in the skirt portion which are arranged to suggest the new lines, there are epaulette-like trimmings that give breadth to the figure, there are long graceful lines, yet the costume is simple in the extreme. In this case it is made of old blue linen piped with black and is worn with a collar of white lawn hand-embroidered, but the neck can be finished with a stock collar or can be cut lower in true Dutch style, if liked. Long sleeves are fashionable but those of three-quarter length are also worn and either can be utilized. There is an invisible closing at the left of the front.

The gown is made with front, side-fronts, back, side-backs and under-arm gores. The plaited panels are separate and joined to the skirt portion. The sleeves are in one piece each, fitted by means of dart seams, and the neck can be finished with one collar or the other or be made collarless on the high or Dutch line as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10½ yards 27, 6½ yards 44 or 5 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern 6346 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

for the medium size is 10½ yards 27, 6½ yards 44 or 5 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern 6346 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

for the medium size is 10½ yards 27, 6½ yards 44 or 5 yards 52 inches wide. The pattern 6346 is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

GIRL'S COAT, 6345.—(To be made with or without rolled-over collar.)—Such a pretty smart little coat as this one is sure to find a place in every girl's wardrobe. It is loose and easily slipped on, it is jaunty in effect and is adapted to all seasonable cloakings. Blue serge with bands of Liberty satin is the material illustrated but the coat suits linen, pique and pongee as well as wool fabrics, and among the latter are shepherd's check and homespun as well as serge and broadcloth. For trimming bands either of contrasting material or braid are well liked, but both scalloped and simply stitched edges also are in vogue.



6345 Girl's Coat,
6 to 12 years.

The coat is made with fronts and back. There are the new patch pockets arranged over the fronts and the fronts are lapped over into the backs for a portion of their length and held in place by buttons. The sleeves are in coat style but trimmed to give a novel effect and the neck can be finished either with or without the rolled-over collar. Two buttons are arranged on the front and the closing can be made by means of these and buttonholes or invisibly as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 1½ yards 52 inches wide with ¾ yard of satin for the bands.

The pattern 6345 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Doing the lower when the higher is possible constitutes one of the greatest tragedies of human life. The squandering of money seems a wicked thing when we think of the good that might be done with it; but what about the wicked waste of ability, the deliberate throwing away of fifty, seventy-five, perhaps ninety per cent. of one's success possibility just because he never trained himself to use it, to grasp it with such vigor and power that he can fling his life into his career with its maximum effectiveness. Most people take hold of life with the tips of their fingers. They never get hold of the life proposition with that grip and tenacity of purpose and vigor of determination which does things worth while. They just hang on the outskirts of things, playing upon the surface of their possibilities without getting down into the marrow of their being where efficiency and power dwell.—Success Magazine.

"It is not work that kills men; it is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction."—Henry Ward Beecher.

Man Who Weighed 34 Stone.—The sudden death is announced of Mr. Charles Atkins, aged fifty-nine, retired publican of Harrow. He was 34st. weight, and was the second heaviest man in England. His brother William died weighing 40st., and his third brother 36st. Mr. C Atkins has resided nearly all his life in Harrow, and was very popular. He leaves one son and two daughters who are quite thin. The heaviest publican now in England is said to be Mr. Ecclestone (42st.), of the Coach and Horses, Stonebridge Park.

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HELPS THE COOK

The health of the household depends on the cook. Food must be nutritious and not merely tasty, or strength is lost and all kinds of evils follow.

Add a little BOVRIL to your favorite salad dressing—it gives food value.

When warming Pork and Beans make a little gravy with a spoonful or two of BOVRIL; it will add flavor and nutrition to the food.

Fortify your Cream Soups with a little BOVRIL.

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THE WORLD FAMED "FIFE" BOOTS

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FOR FARMERS

Game Keepers,
Shepherds,
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Workers, made
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OLD COUNTRY
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**Right Boots
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A Canadian Customer writes:

Fernie, B.C., 29th Nov., 1908
Dear Sir,—The "Fife" Boots have arrived and I am proud of them. The first day I had them on quite a few asked me where I had got them and I gave the necessary information with pleasure, so you may expect more orders from Fernie.

I may state that such a substantial boot can't be found or bought up here in the North West Territory.

Thanking you for your trouble and prompt despatch. Yours faithfully, WILLIAM A. BROWN.

The "Fife" is strongly built from finest Waterproof Leather and can be had with or without laces.

PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID

Send size (or draw outline of foot) and Money Order. Send for the "Fife" Family Catalogue. Free.

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Entries close June 19th.

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Traction Engine Practice teaches student how to line up, fire under load, clean boilers, engine driving, etc. College furnishes four traction engines for student practice.

Shop Work teaches pupils how to forge and temper chisels, make welds, babbitt bearings, set and repair flues, repair machinery, test boilers, put in stay bolts, grind and set valves, etc. Not a short lecture course, but a three-months' course, where a student is taught to do the work himself. Correspondence course if desired. Send for catalog.

Highland Park College of Engineering, Des Moines, Ia.

Household Recipes.

Cheese Omelet.—Ingredients: 4 eggs, 1 oz. butter, 2 ozs. grated cheese, 1 spoonful milk, salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Beat eggs with milk, salt, and cayenne pepper, and fry in pan with butter. When omelet is done, spread two-thirds of the cheese over it and roll up. Serve on a hot dish, and sprinkle rest of cheese over it.

Cheese Pudding.—One tablespoonful of grated cheese, a cup and a half of grated bread. Mix and pour on one pint of boiling milk, adding a small bit of butter the size of a walnut. When the mixture is nearly cold, add two beaten eggs. Pour into a pie dish and bake a nice brown. Serve hot.

Cold Meat Shape.—Butter a plain mould, chop up any kind of cold meat you may have, add some stock, warmed, with about three ounces of gelatine: season with pepper, salt, lemon juice and thyme. Have some hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters, garnish the mould with them, pour the mixture into the mould. Turn out when cold.

Bobotee.—Ingredients: 2 lbs. meat, 2 onions, large slice white bread, 1 cup milk, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoonfuls curry powder, 1 dessertspoonful sugar, juice of 1 lemon, or 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, butter. Mince the meat, soak bread in milk, and squeeze out dry. Fry onions in a tablespoonful butter or dripping. Mix all ingredients—curry powder, sugar, salt, vinegar, or lemon juice, etc.—with fried onion. Now mix all with the meat and soaked bread, add one egg to the mixture, whisk the other with some milk, and pour over the whole after being put into a buttered pie dish. Put in oven to bake.

Rice Dumplings.—Take 1 lb. of rice, let it boil quite soft, then allow it to cool. Stir in 1/2 lb. of flour, a spoonful of butter, and 2 eggs. Make into dumplings with a spoon, and boil in hot water; dumplings will float to top when done. Serve with sugar, mix with a little ground cinnamon and melted butter.

Baking Powder.—Some housewives may desire to make their own baking powder. Following are two recipes: (1.) Ingredients: 1 lb. cream of tartar, 1/2 lb. bicarbonate of soda, 1/2 lb. cornflour. Sift all these together four or five times, and put in tight tin cans. This will make two pounds. (2.) Sift together 1 pound bicarbonate of soda, 1/2 lb. tartaric acid, and 1 lb. ground rice. Put away in tins.

Ginger Snaps.—1 cup of granulated sugar, 1 even teaspoonful of soda, 1 even tablespoonful of ginger, 1 even teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1/2 cup of Orleans molasses, 1/2 cup of water, 1/2 cup of lard, 1/2 cup of butter. Sift the soda with flour. Beat sugar, butter and lard together, add spices, water, then flour. Roll as thin as can be. Bake in quick oven.

Doughnuts.—Ingredients: Three-quarters lb. flour, 1/2 lb. sugar, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar, 1/2 teaspoonful soda, 2 eggs, 1 1/2 cups (small) of milk. Mix so that it will drop out of a spoon, but not flow. Fry in deep fat.

Orange Layer-Cake.—Beat two cupfuls of sugar and one of butter to a cream, add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, with a cupful of milk and three cupfuls of sifted flour, mixed with a teaspoonful of baking powder; lastly, add the whisked whites of eggs, and a little flavoring. Bake in two layers one inch thick. For the filling take the grated rind and juice of two oranges, one cupful of sugar, and two dessertspoonfuls of cornflour, mixed with cold water, add one cupful of boiling water. Mix all well together, and cook till thick. When cool, cover half with cochineal, and put alternate layers of pink and yellow.

Dried Apple Cake.—Ingredients: 1 of dried apples, and, when tender, add one cup of raisins, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, a little cinnamon and cloves, and boil together. When cool add one cup of sour milk, one cup of butter, two eggs, and two liberal cupfuls of flour carefully sifted two or three times. A teaspoonful of soda should also be added, either sifted with the flour or dissolved in the sour milk. Bake for two hours. This cake keeps some time and improves with age.

Ice Cream Cake.—Ingredients: 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 3 eggs, 1/2 tablespoonful vanilla. Cream the sugar with butter, add the milk, then the flour sifted with baking powder. Beat well and fold in the whites of eggs, and add vanilla. Bake in two round tins from twenty to thirty minutes. Frost with the yolks of two eggs thickened with confectioner's sugar and flavored with vanilla. This same cake recipe, flavored with almond extract and frosted with a boiled icing containing one-half pound of chopped blanched almonds makes a delicious almond cake.

Quick Coffee Cake.—Ingredients: 1 cup flour, 1/2 cup cornflour, 1/2 cup sugar, 2 scant teaspoonfuls baking powder, and 1/2 teaspoonful each of salt and ground cinnamon.—Sift dry ingredients well together, then mix to a soft dough with about 1/2 cup of milk stirred into a well-beaten egg. Add four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, spread in a shallow pan, sprinkle with sugar mixed with a little cinnamon, and bake in a moderate oven.

Hints for Pickling.

1. Strong vinegar is essential.
2. Pickles should be kept well covered with vinegar.
3. Pickles are kept best, and in the most attractive condition, by bottling and sealing while hot.
4. Keep in a dry, cool, dark place; horse radish and cloves are helps to their preservation.
5. Ginger is the most wholesome spice, and cloves the strongest.
6. If mildew appears on the vinegar, pour off, add a handful of sugar to each gallon, scald, skim, and pour back.

"The citizen standing in the doorway of his home—contented on his threshold—his family gathered about his hearthstone—while the evening of a well-spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the republic when the drum tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted."—Henry W. Grady.

Any normal, healthy woman who has a good husband and children and a comfortable home on a farm, should thank her stars that so fortunate a lot has been hers. And she will so reduce the necessary work of conducting her home by system and order that she will not be a household drudge, but a happy, contented woman, a power for good, in not only her immediate family circle but in the entire community.

The best housekeeper is she who makes a home from which no husband or child is tempted to wander, and to which, when they must leave, they gladly return. The truest homes are often in houses not especially well kept, according to the ideas of the very fastidious, but where the comfort and happiness of the inmates, rather than the preservation of the furniture, are first considered. They are not like a home we know of where the husband and sons were always required to come in by the kitchen door and then take off their boots and walk in their stocking feet. We speak in the past tense, for that home is a thing of the past,—the sons did not stay under its roof any longer than necessary.

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CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc.

The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible.

A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawler, Gold River, N.S., writes:—"I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it is the best medicine there is for that complaint."

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A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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For proof that fits can be cured, write to Mr. Wm. Stinson, 134 Tyndall Ave. Toronto, Ontario

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The Whole Story.

A little fun,
A little play,
A little laughter
Day by day.
A little school,
And we'll confess
A little bit
Of warwardness.
A little grief,
A little woe,
As down the later
Years we go.
A little love,
A little strife,
A deal of hope—
And this is life.

Some Summer Laughts.

"Do you know why the chickens came out of the eggs, Bobbie?"
"I guess they knew they'd get boiled if they stayed in."

"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, at an examination in geography, "what is the axis of the earth?"
Johnny raised his hand promptly.
"Well, Johnny, how would you describe it?"

"The axis of the earth," said Johnny proudly, "is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to the other, and on which the earth revolves."

"Very good!" exclaimed the teacher. "Now, could you hang clothes on that line, Johnny?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.
"Indeed?" said the examiner, disappointed, "and what sort of clothes?"
"Imaginary clothes, sir."

The following tongue-tripper is given as a trial to say fast without a mistake. Try it, and enjoy a good laugh:

Betty Botta bought some butter, "But" she said, "this butter's bitter; But a bit o' better butter will but make my butter better."
So she bought a bit o' butter, better, And she made her butter better.
So 'twas better Betty Botta bought a bit o' better butter.

Catarrh.

Catarrh is an infectious disorder caused by germs. The first sign of having taken cold is a watery discharge from the nose. This is not catarrh; it is coryza. This watery discharge is a very interesting phenomenon. It is nature pouring out serum for the purpose of killing the germs in the nose. When one takes cold the mucous membrane becomes congested; these germs are warmed up and they begin to grow and multiply. So nature pours out a flood of serum having germicidal properties to destroy them. This is the natural method of disinfecting the nose and defending one from catarrh.

But if the process goes on, if the balance of circulation is not restored and the waste matters removed from the blood so that the body can return to its normal state the serum ceases to flow and the germs which are in the nose grow and develop.

Then there is a thick yellowish or whitish discharge which is mucus mixed with germs and blood corpuscles. These corpuscles—leucocytes—are sent out in great numbers upon the mucous membrane along with the serum to kill the germs. The dead leucocytes make up a large amount of the discharge from the nose which is sometimes described as pus, but the ordinary discharge is similar to mucus. This mucus is full of infectious germs. If it is received upon a handkerchief it dries and is soon pulverized and floating about in the air. Or some of it may be cleared from the throat and thrown upon the ground, where it dries and mingles with the dust that is carried about by the winds and somebody else catches it

in his nose and it sets up the same sort of thing again.

A cold is an infectious disease just as much as smallpox. One does not catch cold from being in contact with a person having a cold, but by inhaling the germs that some person has discharged from his nose or expectorated from his throat and mouth.

There is a little island in the North Atlantic that is visited by ships only once a year. The people living on this island had never suffered from colds and knew nothing about them until some time during last century. One day a ship came there with a cargo, and within three days almost the entire population was sick with colds, the germs of which were brought on the ship. This is proof of the theory that a cold is simply an infection.—Good Health.

It's easy enough to get into trouble, but it's hard to find the exit.

Adversity sometimes makes a villain of a man, but never makes a fool.

Flattery is nothing more than lying, and it is the most abject kind, too.

The best cure for losses that has ever been discovered is to forget them.

Dr. Murray, the great Oriental language scholar, learned to write with a charred brand on a whitewashed wall.

Dear girl reader, speak kindly to all the family, and most especially to your mother. She, of all your friends, deserves your best treatment, and many a girl has lost her friends when they overheard her abusing her mother.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

It is a fine art, which every person should cultivate, to be able to show proper interest in his friends while at the same time avoiding any undue inquisitiveness or impertinence. Many persons lack tact in making enquiries about the private affairs of others.

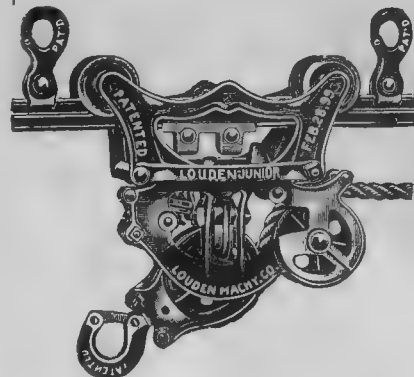
The most valuable thing the farmer or his wife has is health. Bank stock counts for nothing by the side of it. Everything they can do to preserve their bodily vigor is so much added to the sum total of life. Sound health means happiness, comfort in the house and out-of-doors, and years full of enjoyment.

Warm milk and water, says a writer on kitchen linoleum, is the best wash for this floor covering and leaves it in good condition. When it is beginning to lose its freshness melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, have the linoleum clean and go over it at night with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue water, and in the morning it will have a good hard gloss.

Neighbors looked with surprise upon a little woman who always had her washing out by nine o'clock, while they did well to get through by noon,—with no larger washing. Finally the secret leaked out. She put her clothes to soak the night before, and while she was getting breakfast her husband put them through the washer and wringer, and they were ready for boiling. This was completed while she was washing her dishes, so only rinsing and starching were to be done. On the farm it is not always practicable for the men to help in the house in summer, but during the winter or a slack time, they may accomplish wonders along this line in a short time, if so inclined.

Look for goodness, look for gladness, You will find them all the while; If you bring a smiling visage To the glass, you meet a smile.

Louden Junior



Hay Carriers

Will handle Fork or Slings better than any other line of Hay Carriers on earth, because they are the strongest, easiest working and most durable Carriers made.

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DEAR SIRS—Breeches to hand, fit all that can be desired, and they are certainly better than another pair I paid \$5 for a few months ago. Please keep measure.

—C.H.

This gentleman measured himself according to our easy measure instructions

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We especially request that all letters intended for this department be addressed to The Boys' and Girls' Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

A Little Lad's Answer.

Our little lad came in one day

With dusty shoes and tired feet;
His playtime had been hard and long,
Out in the summer's noontide heat.
"I'm glad I'm home!" he cried, and hung

His torn straw hat up in the hall,
While in the corner by the door
He put away his bat and ball.

"I wonder why," his auntie said,
"This little lad comes always here,
When there are many other homes
As nice as this and quite as near?"
He stood a moment deep in thought,
Then, with a love-light in his eye,
He pointed where his mother sat,
And said: "She lives here; that is why."

With beaming face the mother heard;
Her mother heart was very glad.
A true, sweet answer he had given,
That thoughtful, loving little lad.
And well I know that hosts of lads
Are just as loving, true and dear;
That they would answer as he did:
"Tis home, for mother's living here."

Very Interesting Letter About Birds From an Eight Year Old.

Kenville, Man., May 24th, 1909.

Dear Editor.—My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for ten years. We live on a quarter section of land six miles from Swan River and three miles from Kenville.

I am going to tell about birds. We have one big poplar bluff on our farm. I like to hunt for birds' nests. I do not take the little eggs or little birdies away; I think it is cruel. Last summer I found a robin's nest. It was near the creek. There was some straw and grass at the bottom, then some mud. The inside was lined with feathers. When I found the nest, there was only one little blue egg. Each day she laid one more, till there were four light blue eggs. The cat used to go out to the nest. Every time I saw it there I would chase it to the stable. One morning I went out to see the nest and eggs. Instead of four blue eggs, there were four little 'birdies. One night not long after this there was a strong wind. In the morning, when I went out, there was the nest on the ground. The old birds were chirping as if their hearts would break. I picked the nest up. There were only three in it. I looked around for the other one, and found it under a tree that had fallen down. The little one was nearly dead. I didn't know which to do, to take it to the house or put it in the nest. I decided to put it in the nest. Then I ran back to the house. I brought some crumbs back and laid them on the tree where the nest was. One of the birds was away after food then. The other one was on the nest, so it picked the crumbs up. It put them piece by piece into the little ones' mouths.

One day when I came home from school the little ones were gone. I guess they did not want to be blown off the tree to the ground again.

I wrote a letter before. I guess it got into the waste basket and could not get out. I enjoy reading the girls' and boys' letters, but I do not see many letters from this part of the country. Wishing your paper every success, Mary E. C. Kilpatrick (Aged 8 years).

How we Reached our Homestead.

Bow Island, Alta., June 7, 1909.

Dear Editor.—We came from Manitoba about one month ago, and I am going to tell you about our trip from Bow Island to the homestead.

When we landed in Bow Island it came up a very bad snow storm, so we did not get started for our homestead for about one week. It took us four days to go 35 miles, on account of the coulees.

When we came to the forty mile coulee we had quite a time to get across. We had two wagon loads and eight head of cattle. When we came to the coulee it was just about dark, so we had to camp there for the night. The next morning we started up the coulee and travelled half the day trying to find a crossing. But we did not find one, so we had to turn back, and it was about night when we got to where we camped before. We only went about three miles down the coulee when we found a crossing. Then we went only a little way till we had to camp for the night.

The next day we travelled half the day till we struck another coulee called Kip coulee. It took us the afternoon to find a crossing. When we did find the crossing, we got stuck twice and had to unload everything. We stayed over night at a rancher's place and the next day we made it to our homestead. Yours truly, Reginald Neil.

Gets Tired of Picking Potatoes.

Roche Percee, Sask., May 30, 1909.

Dear Editor.—I think The Nor'-West Farmer is the most interesting paper printed in the West.

The crops are looking fine so far, and we have had one of the heaviest rainfalls that we have ever seen since we came to Canada. It has lasted three days and two nights, which will be the making of the crops.

We have about 300 acres of wheat sown and about 75 acres of oats. We also have three acres of potatoes planted and about five acres yet to plant as soon as the ground is favorable. I tell you it is an awful job in the fall picking so many potatoes, but I do not mind dropping them so much.

The trees and grass are getting nice and green again. I think June is the prettiest time of the year, when everything is fresh and green.

My brother killed a wolf yesterday for the first time since we have lived here. He was quite proud, for he never had expected to get anything when he started out hunting.

If this happens to escape the waste paper basket I will try to have courage to call again some time in the near future with a more interesting story. Wishing your valuable paper every success, (Miss) Mary Cook.

Broke His Leg.

Stevens, Sask., June 1, 1909.

Dear Editor.—We came here five years ago from Ontario. Papa has taken your paper ever since we have been here. He thinks it is the best paper there is for a farmer. The crops are looking fine now.

About three weeks ago I was trapping gophers in the field and our man was disking. I set the trap and was running behind the disks, holding to the seat. I got my leg between the disks and broke it. I had it in a box for two weeks, but I have it in plaster paris now. I will have to have it in plaster paris for three weeks. I have caught 51 gophers now. Papa gives me a cent for every gopher I get. Wishing your paper every success, yours truly, Fred Shuttleworth (Aged 11).

What is that which no man would like to have and no man would like to lose? A broken head.



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At an elevation of 1300 feet, you have one of the finest climates in the world, together with the pleasures of boating, fishing and hunting. A ten acre tract will give you a net income of from \$5000 to \$8000, per year, and while you are waiting for your trees to bear, you can grow garden stuff and berries, which if properly taken care of will give you as large an income as your orchard.

Write us for full particulars and arrange to secure some of this land before it is all gone.

We run monthly excursions from Lethbridge, going via the Crow's Nest branch of the C.P.R., returning via the main line, giving you the privilege of seeing the mountain scenery on both lines.

The ARROW LAKE ORCHARDS

M. FREEMAN, General Agent

Lethbridge

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Special attention to the
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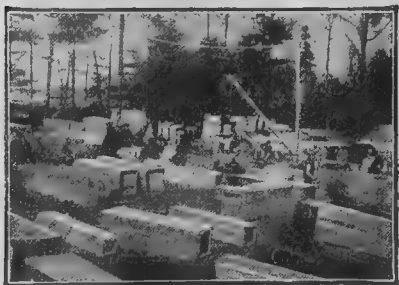
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Now to sell for Fall Delivery—Fruit trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs. **Good pay weekly.** Outfit free. Exclusive territory.

600 Acres Under Cultivation

We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties, we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time.

Address

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

Agency Dept.

Gooderham Building, Toronto, Ont.



Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Good Fruit Prospects.

All the reports we have so far received indicate the probability of a heavy fruit crop in our prairie provinces this year. A. P. Stevenson, of the Morden district, informs us that during the apple blooming season he counted 506 apple and crab trees in bloom, about two-thirds of them standard apples and one-third crabs. Besides this he had about 350 plum trees in bloom and about 60 cherry trees, the latter mostly Compass cherries and seedlings of the Morello type. In the middle of the blossoming season, a Farmer representative visited the Buchanan Nursery, at St. Charles, and found the apples, crabs, plums and cherries, as well as the small fruits, all loaded very heavily with blossoms. The wild fruit, also, promises well, and the chances are

perennials in the fall and seldom lose a plant.

PEONIES.

If you note the structure of the root, you will find that the buds which are to produce next year's foliage and flowers are perfectly formed the last of August. In September we commence to plant. If the tops are green, mow them off and then dig and divide the roots. Some of these may be very brittle and snap like pipe stems when handled. Let them dry half a day and wilt a little to toughen them, so you can cut them up in safety. Then you can put them in water or plant in moist earth and you restore them to plumpness again. Often among valuable sorts there is great loss in cutting up when freshly dug. You need a bud with a root to make a success. Wilt them and you can divide with perfect safety. Dealers will often dry them a little to prevent roots from breaking while being packed and then use moist earth material to restore them on the way. You plant the roots while the bud is young and tough and immediately it will throw out tiny rootlets which by September will be as long as your finger. It is preparing for the spring push. Now watch it. In October the bud has grown and is get-

ALWAYS ADDRESS Sawyer & Massey WINNIPEG

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Engines All Powers
for Threshing, Plowing, etc.

Threshers large, medium and small.

The **'Great West' Separator** in 7 sizes.

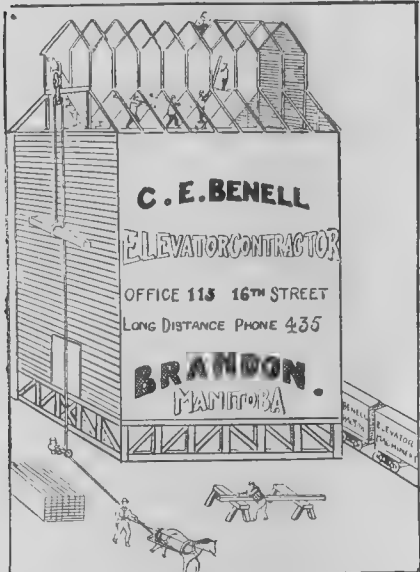
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Blowers
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Repairs, etc.**

Also

Road Making Machy.
Graders, Scrapers, Plows, Rollers, Crushers, etc., etc.



Send for Catalogue



The 1909 crop of bloom on an apple tree in the heart of the City of Winnipeg. This tree has borne lots of bloom before but has never ripened an apple. Ask the small boys of Winnipeg for the reason.

that most of the pantry shelves in the West will be well lined with glass sealers of home grown fruit next winter.

The Home Beautiful.

By C.S. Harrison, York, Nebraska.

It is a delightful thing for the home to have a procession of beauty from early spring till the hard frosts of autumn.

LAY PLANS NOW TO PLANT PERENNIALS IN THE FALL.

On account of the winter drought which prevails in Kansas and Nebraska and other portions of the west, it will not do to plant trees and shrubs in the fall unless we except the lilac, which is one of our hardiest ornamentals. The practice which succeeds so well in the moister climate of the East has been discarded by us.

With perennials, however, it is different. Their tops always die down in the fall while the roots survive. Here, at the Experiment Station at York, we have never found a raspberry which did not kill to the ground while the roots would be uninjured. If possible, we always plant

ting more tender. In November it has become more so and must be handled with care. In the spring they begin to grow at a very low temperature and the bud is easily damaged. Dealers, in saving roots for spring sales, must keep them partly dry in cold storage so as to retard their growth. Thus kept back, we can plant as late as the first of June and they will live, and perhaps you have a few blooms. But the best time is September and October. On account of their extreme hardness you seldom lose a peony. In planting them put them in slanting. If you put them in straight, the earth may settle away and the bud punches its way out to be damaged by the winter. Put them in at an angle of 45 degrees and they will settle with the earth. Have the ground in good condition and put the buds two or three inches below the surface. You should not lose a plant in a hundred.

IRISES.

These charming flowers of ethereal beauty are more and more coming into favor. We keep over one hundred kinds at this station, and it is a delight to see the marvelous colors and wonderful tracery of most delicate tints interwoven with matchless skill. Next to the peony, they are extremely hardy. They multiply with great rapidity. We have divided

The Pump That Pumps
MYERS
Glass Valve
Double-acting, Lift, Tank and Spray
PUMPS
Store Ladders, Etc.
HAY TOOLS
of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.
Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers
with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—“Stayon.” Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.
F. E. MYERS & BRO.
Ashland, Ohio.

J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg.
Representatives for Western Canada.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Books on the Farm can be kept by the system taught at

The Wheat City Business College
Brandon, Man.

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General Agent. Winnipeg.

SOUT 20 CWT IFF SOLID GOLD WATCH PUZZLE

GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our 20-Dollar Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, fully jewelled (English Government Stamped) as a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gents.)

Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to FELLOWS & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were:—

Miss E. Mornington, 664 Mulvey Avenue, Fort George, Winnipeg, Canada; Mr. A. Bertram, Dalston, R. Ontario.

thirty from one plant in two years. Get a few choice kinds and you will soon have splendid masses of them. We have kept the plants in moss in boxes six months at a time and then planted them out when well started without losing any. They do best when planted in August or September. We have planted them successfully after blooming in July. Sometimes they are planted very late, just before freezing. Again, early spring is a good time. In the North they should be planted in good season and they should be mulched. Put the roots about two or three inches below the surface. Of course the ground should be moist and well pulverised.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

These are perennials, bearing flowers from the same root for 20 years. A large bed in full bloom is one of the most striking things in floriculture. It is a blaze of splendour—a miniature sea of fire. The great flowers are from six to nine inches in diameter and inside is some of nature's finest handiwork all done up in jet. They bloom in June and then go into a dormant condition in July and August, and you think that they are dying when they are only going to sleep. They should be planted in August or September, when you will probably save every one. The root is shaped like a parsnip. It increases with age and then subdivides. If you wait till spring the outer skin slips from the root and you do well if you save 25 per cent. Plant in August, and the plant immediately begins to grow and furnishes quite a tuft of foliage which covers the root for winter.

PHLOX.

Phlox are also very hardy. A gentleman procured some in the fall and not being ready to plant them just then, he threw a board over them and forgot all about them until spring, when he took up the board and found them in good condition. He planted them with no loss. October and November are good months for planting them. We do not often mulch and seldom lose a plant. Farther north it is well to cover them. Here the ground seldom heaves. Sometimes we hoe dirt over them in the fall and remove it in the spring. The nurseryman often has orders for them in the spring when they are a foot high. It is cruel to disturb them in that condition. In the spring they begin to grow before the frost is fairly out of the ground. Great improvement has, of late years, been made with them.

This station has produced several of great merit and we think much finer than any of the imported ones. They bloom from June till November. The Phlox Manual takes you into wonderland and shows how you can produce new varieties as well as the European experts.

DELPHINIUMS.

These prove to be very attractive. In the main they carry all the shades of blue, besides pure white and the yellow. The latter, however, is not perfectly hardy. These should be planted in October and November or very early in the spring. At their best you see great branching plants, sometimes six feet tall, miniature trees, overwhelmed with superb blooms. Many new kinds are being produced. Burbank's and Boston mixed seem to be among the best.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE.

These are very hardy. The Rocky Mountain Coerulea is among the finest. These flowers are on hand for Decoration Day and bouquets of red, white and blue make fine tributes for soldiers' graves.

Hardy chrysanthemums, pyrethrum (painted daisies), pinks, bocconias (plume poppy), campanulas of the perennial sort, hollyhocks and many others may be planted in the fall. Shasta daisies, Stoke's asters, digitalis and gaillardias are classed as hardy perennials, but they are not. If planted in the fall they must be well covered. It is well for these

to wait until spring and let the florist take the risk of wintering.

PLANT IN MASSES.

Plant in abundance. They are cheap—a little money goes a good way. Don't depend on two or three lonesome little flowers to brighten up a whole yard. One lady ordered three phloxes for a farm of 160 acres. She said she hadn't room for more.

When you step out into God's great out of doors match the vastness by planting in abundance.

Growing Rhubarb and Cucumbers

Paul Gerlach, Warman, Sask., writes: Permit me, through your valuable paper, to give the farmers and their wives a few valuable ideas regarding rhubarb, cucumbers, etc.



Take a barrel and bore a number of small holes through the sides about an inch above the bottom, then set it in the ground about a foot deep. Fill it half full of manure. Plant the rhubarb plants

about two feet from the barrel in deep mellow soil. Be sure the soil between the plant and barrel is mellow. Then place a barrel, with both heads out, over each plant. Drive a stake in the earth and nail barrel to it. By pouring water into the barrel containing the manure, it will both feed and water the plants, which, in their endeavor to get to the sun, will grow very fast and rank.

If cucumbers are planted they, of course, are not covered with barrels as is the case with the rhubarb, but a small quantity of brush is placed about the barrel for the vines to grow amongst. In the autumn, when nights begin to grow cold and frosty, blankets should be covered over the brush to protect the vines without injuring them.

Ladies, ask your husbands, if they want some fine pies, to try above.

The following item is taken from the Edmonton Journal: James Chegwin, who owns and operates, down near Leduc, the only strawberry plant nursery in the province, was in the city yesterday and states that he is shipping a large number of plants to all points in Northern Alberta. He has already supplied many local gardeners with plants. Mr. Chegwin has a two-acre garden confined exclusively to the nurture of strawberry plants, and he has made a success of the business. For years he was an extensive fruit grower in the Niagara district near Hamilton, and expects to carry his special hobby, that of growing strawberries, to a still greater success in Alberta. This summer he intends to supply a good deal of the Edmonton demand for the luscious fruit.

CANCER IS CURABLE

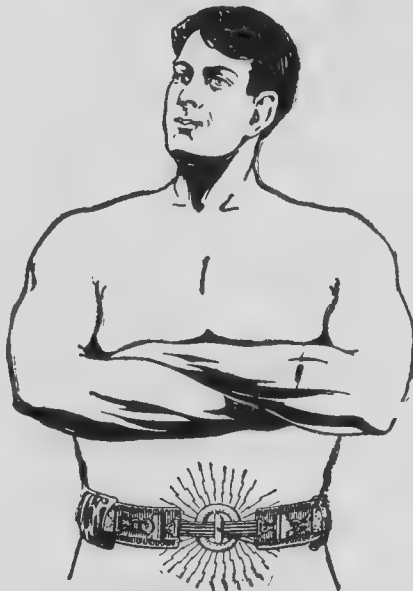
Definite Progress made in its Treatment.
The Real Cause Discovered.
A Rational Cure.

Specialists the world over have been most active during the past few years in trying to discover the real cause of Cancer and the theory that is gaining ground is that the disease is constitutional and hereditary and that any cure that is permanent must be based on this conclusion. A number of well known and reliable men and women both in Canada and United States have been cured by a painless constitutional treatment in their own homes and are enthusiastic in their praises of the remedy and are quite willing to send particulars of their cures to any sufferer. One thing, however, must be born in mind, there is a period in the history of every case where the disease passes from the curable into the incurable class and it is important that treatment should commence as soon as possible although many cures have been effected after operations and plasters have failed but the safe plan is to commence treatment as soon as a lump in the breast or any other suspicious symptoms are discovered, a letter directed to Dept. A. Vitallia Remedies, 577 Sherbourne St., Toronto, will have immediate attention and will be considered strictly private if symptoms of your case are given.

MEN WANTED in every locality in Canada, and the United States to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$83 per month and expenses \$4 per day. Steady work the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. **ROYAL REMEDY CO., London, Ont., Canada**

Free Until Cured

The Dr. Sanden Electric Belt gives New Strength and Vigor to Men and I Ask no Pay Until Cured



The highest mental and moral development, the greatest possible success in life, either financially or otherwise, can best be attained when the organs of the body are in a normal state of health—when the ambitions and efforts are backed by rugged, manly vigor.

The man who is weak, who lacks nerve force and energy, is certainly handicapped to a greater or less degree in every undertaking where a clear brain and an abundant reserve fund of nervous energy and vitality are essential—and these qualities are required at the present day more than ever before.

I have devoted my entire life to the minute study of the causes and effects of nervous debility, and those weaknesses of men which sap the vital energy. In nearly every case the trouble can be traced to some tax on the nervous system in former years, such as overwork, hard study, dissipation, indiscretions, etc., for all these things lower the vital forces and rob the constitution, and what is still more unfortunate, they generally do so at that period of life when youth is merging into manhood, when Nature should be most assisted in her work of perfect development.

DON'T USE DRUGS

It is in correcting the consequences of these unfortunate mistakes that the properly applied current of Galvanic Electricity gives the best obtainable results, because science tells us that electricity and nerve force are one and the same thing. I apply it through the famous Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, with Suspensory Attachment. It is worn about the body at night only, and gives new life and energy to every weakened organ, curing while you sleep.

My plan of selling my appliances should meet with the approval of every fair-minded man. It is not necessary to pay in advance, or even to pay a deposit. You can make arrangements to get a Belt suited to the requirements of your case, on trial, not to be paid for until you are cured, and I only charge the regular list price—in some cases only \$5.00. If you are not satisfied with the results, you can send the Belt back to me, and that ends the transaction. Isn't that a fair offer?

If you are weak and nervous; if you lack confidence and ambition; if you are easily discouraged and depressed, if you are not the man you ought to be, you need Electricity. Your nerves are craving for it just as the growing fields crave sunshine and warmth. In the great and sublime effort nature is making to restore your strength, she needs some aid. Will you assist her? You can if you will.

MY BOOK IS GIVEN FREE TO ALL WHO CALL OR WRITE.

This book, profusely illustrated, contains valuable advice for men, and outlines the proper course to pursue for the greatest possible development of the physical and mental powers. Write or call for it to-day. It is sent free, sealed, by mail.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Dineen Building, Entrance 6 Temperance Street.

Office Hours 9 to 6:
Saturdays until 9 p.m.

Maple Trees Dying Off.

John Spencer, of Beulah, Man., writes: "I should be greatly obliged if you could enlighten me as to why my maple trees are dying off. Some six years ago I had some seed from Mr. Bedford, of the Brandon farm. I raised the trees and planted them in a belt around my house with some willows and Russian poplars. I think I have treated them fairly well. I broke up the sod, disced it well, and got a good seed bed before I planted them. The year after planting and up to last year I kept them well cultivated, when they got too big and covered the ground. Then last fall I put a lot of rotted straw all round them to keep the weeds down. They are some eight or ten feet high. Some are throwing out a few live branches, they look sickly; others are shooting out from the bottom. I notice that others are dead at the end of the branches. The willow and Russian poplars are doing well, planted with them. The soil is a light sandy soil with sandy subsoil."

The above is a somewhat puzzling case. Almost every year we notice that a few maples die off in our large cities, apparently without any very decent excuse, but these are generally large trees and in many cases their roots have probably been sealed up from rainfall by asphalt pavements, cement walks, etc. This, of course, is quite a different case.

Therefore, hesitating to attack such a question, we have forwarded it to Norman M. Ross, Chief of the Tree Planting Division, Nursery Station, Indian Head, and Mr. Ross replies as follows:—

"I am in receipt of yours of the 2nd instant enclosing inquiry from Mr. John Spencer, Beulah, Man., asking why his maples are dying off.

"I would say that it is hardly possible to make any definite statement in regard to this without having made a personal examination of the plantation. I would think, however, that if he had large numbers of these maples all dying off together it is very probable that the character of the soil is unsuitable. He states that his soil is light sandy soil with a sandy subsoil, which is not at all a natural ground for Manitoba maples, although the Russian poplar and willow might do very well if there is a fair amount of water not too far below the surface.

"He states in his letter that he put a lot of straw around these trees in the fall. There is just a possibility that mice might have got under this straw and girdled the maple trees, in which case, of course, the new shoots sent out this spring would be very sickly and would induce suckers from the roots.

"Again, if these maples had been planted among the quicker growing willows and poplars and the latter have grown so fast as to overshadow the maples to any extent there is a possibility that they may have died out from that cause, though it does not seem possible that the effect would be so sudden as this case would seem to indicate."

Irritation of the soil will take the place of irrigation of the soil. In other words, more hoes and less hose.

Raspberry bushes are intended for fruit bearing, not for the growing of firewood. Many people need to be straightened out on this point. If allowed to produce all the suckers they will, the raspberry patch soon becomes a forest. Have the bushes a good distance apart, and the canes thin in the row. Hoe off the suckers. Mulch the ground well and retain moisture during the hot season. In order to grow fruit on raspberry bushes, there must not be too much wood production and there must be plenty of moisture in the soil.



A few trees and flowers and a little artistic embellishment may transform even an unsightly corner into one of charming beauty

The Iris.

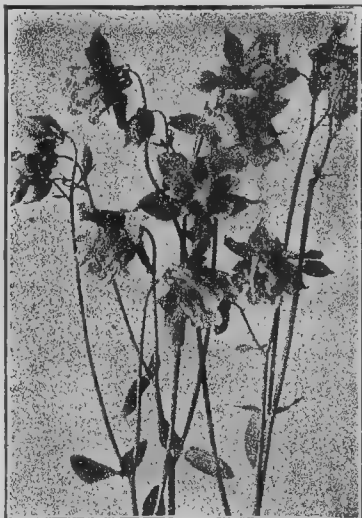
By C. S. Harrison, York, Nebraska.

Oh beautiful! beautiful flower!
The ward of the sunbeam and shower,
In garments of woven delight,
Of the sunset, Aurora and light.
While over thy beauty there plays
Such delicate tinting and rays,
Such blending of color and shade,
Well becoming a heavenly maid,
Ethereal, lovely and sweet,
Thy presence we joyously greet.

Thy mother, fair Iris, in beauty
supreme,
Took all her rich garments of loveliest
sheen,
The robes of the rainbow, flower garden
of air,
Of bewildering beauty, resplendently
fair,
And made for her child such a daz-
zling dress
No daughter of royalty e'er could
possess.

Though her form seems so fragile,
yet wondrously brave,
Away in the Northland, where fierce
tempests rave,
She wakes from her sleep in her
cradle of snow
And beams on the world with a rad-
ient glow.
Away on the plains, in the drought
and the heat,
She is cheerfully waiting admirers to
greet.
To her fairy presence must ever be-
long
The tributes of praise and the rap-
ture of song.

The old hen should have a place to
scratch on every farm, but not in the
garden beds.



The Dainty Columbine.

How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibred. When it passes through "Saturatory Process," it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sagging and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibred pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects insides. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

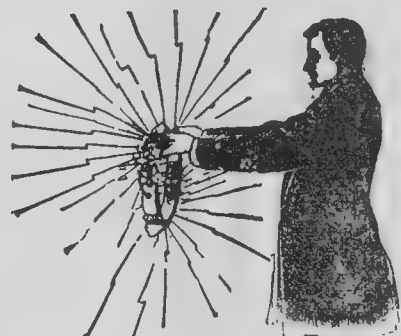
cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy) Mohawk Roofing one grade only

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Barking up the Wrong Tree.

In reply to the letter by Geo. Langley, M.L.A., which appeared on page 71 of our last issue, W. A. McIntyre, L.L.D., Principal of the Winnipeg Normal School, writes:—

"In a previous issue of your paper I endeavored to set forth some of the reasons why boys and girls tend to leave the farm. I had hoped that a fairly accurate statement of causes would suggest the nature of the remedies that should be applied to set matters right. Evidently, however, there are some who do not believe in proceeding in logical fashion. They prefer to assume causes and then to suggest treatment in line with these, or else they ignore completely the relation between cause and effect and prescribe a remedy without regard to the origin of the sickness. To put it concretely, they insist, and no doubt will insist to the end of the chapter, that the public school is altogether or chiefly to blame and that the curative is a revised curriculum. Truly those who are most closely-wedded to their dogmas and theories are not in every case the priests of the cloister and the classroom.

"The only reason for prolonging a discussion of such a question is that it may tend to establish a relation between cause and effect, and thus most important problem. Surely it is too important to be settled by substituting for it another problem to which it bears only a very indirect relation, and surely it is too important to be settled in political fashion by an appeal to prejudice. If it is true that boys and girls often leave the farm because the home life is unattractive, would it not be well to admit the fact, and inquire if in some way or other the homes could not be made centres of happiness? If it is true that farm desertion is in part due to the niggardliness of parents, who fail to recognize the craving of young people for immediate joys, would it not be well to inquire if there is not a remedy close at hand? If it is true that the national longing for social companionship leads many townwards and citywards, might not something be done to offset the loneliness or fancied loneliness of the prairie home? Or, if there is an impression abroad that the crowded community presents greater opportunities for money-making and winning distinction, could this not be overcome right in the home? The problem can never be settled by attacking the school curriculum, no matter how faulty it may be. It is to be regretted that an attempt to reveal to the home its opportunities should be accepted in a spirit of hostility. I am a parent myself, just as I am a schoolmaster. My duties are no less binding in one case than in the other.

"And yet nothing is more certain than that the curriculum is in need of constant revision, not chiefly because such revision will very materially aid in keeping young people on the farm, but because changing social conditions always demand changing forms of culture. With your permission, I should like to indicate very briefly some changes that have been made in the programme in recent years and to refer to some further changes that should be made in the immediate future if the school is to be really effective.

"In the first place, an attempt has

been made by the schoolmen to give greater prominence to the practical and to the esthetic. Nature study now bulks more largely on the programme and in the training school than any other subject, while literature and music are emphasized as never before. Slowly but surely, drawing and manual work are finding a place, and physical training is by everybody considered essential. Yet the strange part of it all is that these subjects have not yet been very warmly welcomed by the people themselves, who after all are the dictators in all such matters. With the masses, those branches whose study has a direct bearing on money-making are first in demand. Frequently the desire for money-making is so great, that children are deprived of a knowledge of the rudiments of even these branches. No matter how anxious for reform teachers may be, they cannot in their practice be far in advance of public sentiment. It is therefore a great pleasure to read a letter like that written by Mr. Langley in your last issue. Of course I accept his apology for the little personalities in which he indulged. His roast was better than his sauce. He has stated very clearly and well what educators have been trying to say for many years, and I trust the public will begin to understand that it is not teachers alone who believe in arousing in the minds of children a passion for all that is beautiful and true and good. Nor are they alone in advocating the doctrine that education is not so much concerned with teaching subjects as it is with shaping lives.

"There is, however, a consideration beyond all these which deserves recognition. A recent writer has set forth the idea in the phrase, 'Education is not a matter of teacher and pupil, but of society and its members.' It is impossible in a letter to set forth the implications of this doctrine as it affects the programme of studies. It means a course for cities and towns radically different in subject matter and arrangement from that planned for rural schools, because the problems to be solved are so very different. It means that there is a subject even more pressing than nature study clamoring for its place in the programme. For want of a better name we call it Society Study. It means too that industrial and manual occupations must resume their rightful place in the round of school activities.

"Yes, and apart from curriculum it means that when all pupils come to school regularly the practice of co-operation must be insisted upon to such an extent that mutual sympathy will supplant the rivalries of race, class, creed and language. And I have hope that the school as it perfects the lives of the pupils, and as it develops sympathy among them and towards all worthy forms of community life, will be able to do vastly more in the future than it has done in the past. Still it can never accomplish the impossible. It cannot single-handed effect a cure where the malady is so pronounced. Surely we shall be wise to act unitedly and rationally in a matter of such importance."

Mr. Powell Replies to Mr. Fletcher re Government Elevators.

Geo. Powell, Secretary Earl Grey Branch Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, writes under date of June 4 as follows:—

"I should like to reply to the long letter, in your issue of May 20th, from Mr. Fletcher, Kingman, Alta., on the government ownership of elevators, in which he falls foul of my epistle in issue of April 5th.

"Mr. Fletcher states that this question has perplexed the minds of our men of state. True, and it is likely to do so for some time yet; and also that the issue is being watched by men, women and children all over North America. Rather a tall order that, Mr. Fletcher. I would venture to say that nine out of ten of this population have never even heard of it yet. Mr. F. seems

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to be the same as many other advocates of government ownership, and that is, he lets his enthusiasm run away ahead of his perception of facts as they stand today. He seems to think that every one who opposes his pet scheme is either a heretic or a fool, but I was early taught that one can learn something even of the latter class. In a large question like this a good opposition, if reasonable, is of as much value as it is in our houses of parliament.

"I hardly wonder at Mr. F. questioning my logic as to what one or two places can do others can do also, if only for the reason that he has so few examples of farmers' elevators in his province. I beg to inform him that there are in Manitoba and Saskatchewan thirty-five farmers' elevators in successful operation, some of them having been in operation for years. In Alberta there is only one, viz., at Macleod. Away up in his little corner Mr. F. does not meet with many examples of this kind, so there may be some excuse for his views.

"As to being impossible to carry out a system of farmers' elevators on account of the numbers, I beg to ask him if he has any knowledge personally (which I have) of the enormous number of co-operative concerns of all kinds in Great Britain. Their very numbers are their strength; in fact, they own elevators right here in Western Canada, and there are more to follow.

"Mr. F. admits that the cost in either case must come out of the wheat, which, of course, is true; but my chief objection is that the farmer pays for the system and the province at large owns it, not the man who pays for it. The man who pays should be the owner. Besides, it appears to be likely that local farmers will be directors of the local government elevator; that is to say, that they both pay for and operate or direct its workings and yet cannot be allowed to own it. Well, I like that kind of philosophy very much.

"I did not mention terminal elevators as they were not under discussion, but in any case our provincial governments will never control them. While we use our present Dominion system of grading, they must be under Dominion ownership or close control, if we are to get a straight deal.

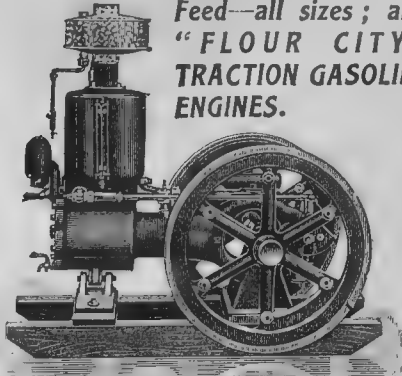
"I think that if Mr. F. knew me personally he would not have mentioned the 'choke cherry' loading platform. He might find me farther on the socialistic road than himself, but this does not blind me to the fact that he is likely to wait some time for a government scheme while a farmers' scheme can be had just when they like.

"I would ask Mr. F. why he does not carry his logic farther and ask the governments to take over all the hardware, lumber, grocery, etc., businesses, as well as the farmers', or, in fact, why not ask at one mouthful for the government to raise our grain as well as sell it. Does he call the farmer independent who cannot carry through his own business? Mr. F. makes the mistake of calling grain selling a public utility, which it is not by any means. It may be and is a very large trade, but not one directly public. The railways, telephones, gas, coal-oil, coal, etc., are public utilities—that is used or open to all classes; the grain trade is very far from that, although the first named are very dependent on it.

"I will give Mr. Fletcher my definition of what a government is or ought to be, both as individual members and as a whole. It is a body to whom power is given, which is expected to be used to legislate so that "the burdens and advantages of citizenship shall be borne and enjoyed by every one of the community in a just proportion." Mr. Fletcher's remarks as to the Parliament of Canada granting concessions to strangers and aliens is simply another evidence of his not keeping to his (or my) point. I hardly follow him clearly as I was discussing provincial ownership of interior elevators.

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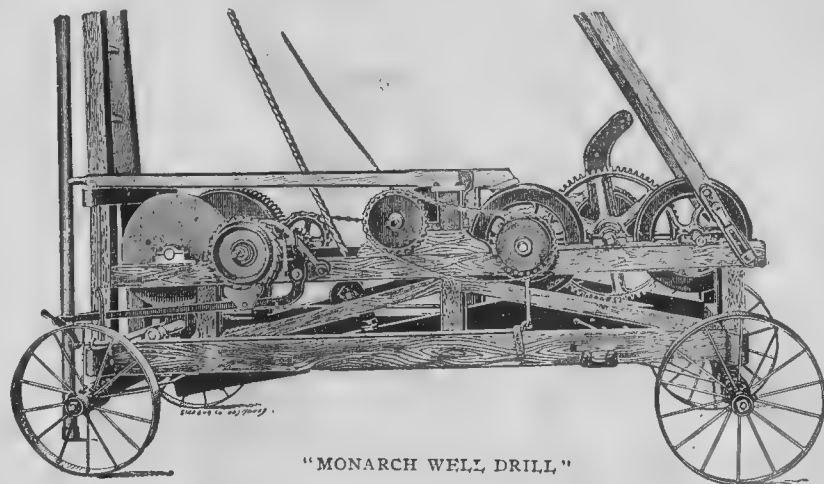
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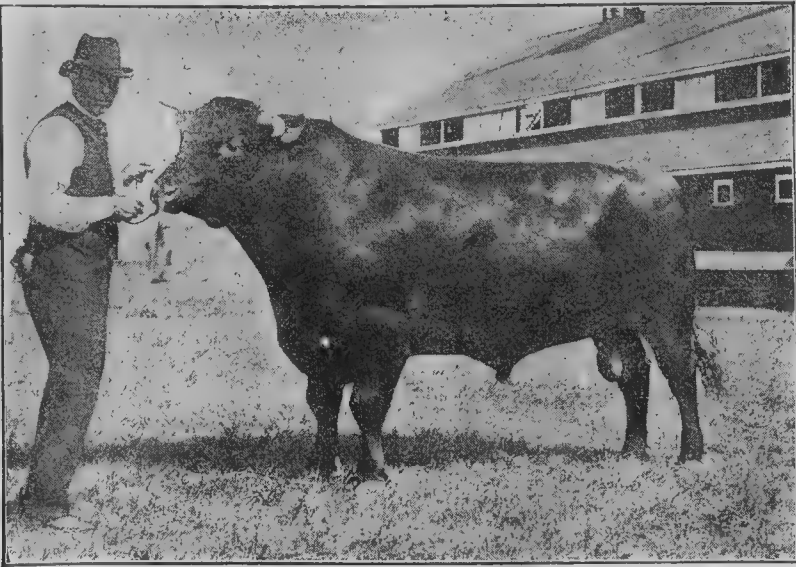
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not Dominion ownership of the whole system.

"The early Christian fathers (whoever he means) may have believed in public ownership; so they did in slavery, torturing, etc; they are a poor example to quote.

"Mr. F. makes almost gods of his M. P.'s, but if they look after our business as they should, how is it that the Grain Growers' Associations have to pay special men to go to Ottawa to watch them and their little games? Why, sir, they will promise and pledge themselves to anything to get your votes; for their subsequent actions see the public press.

"We in Saskatchewan have run into debt with government hail insurance; I believe Alberta has done likewise. We have also creameries, but the farmers own them; the government lends money on the farmers' security for the necessary machinery, which is the proper method.

"I think I should be not far out (although this is not exactly under discussion, except as to the duties of a government) if I stated that the farmer loses more each year by excessive interest charges, heavy duties on all his necessities (with a very few minor exceptions), excessive freight charges, etc., than he does on his wheat selling.

"I scarcely follow Mr. F. about the post office and schools. About the former all I know is that I can send a two pound parcel to England cheaper than I can to the next post office; and the public schools—I mean the higher ones—are more accessible to and used by the townspeople than by the farmer, for the simple reason that the average farmer, after he has settled up with all his parasites has no cash left to send his child to a higher school.

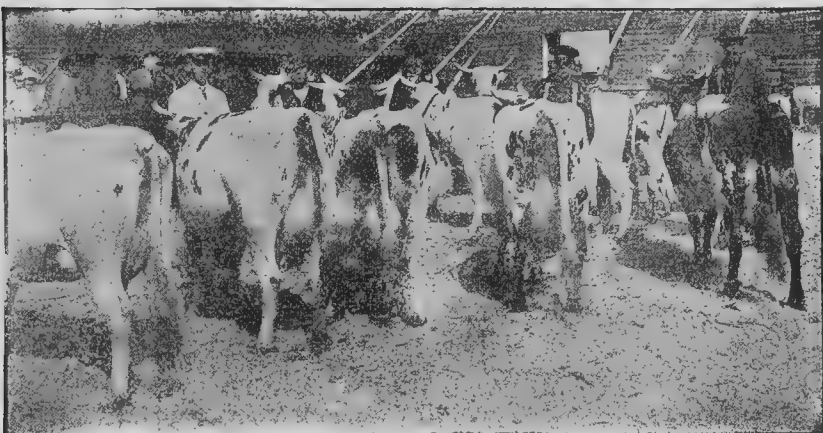
"When our governments have first purged themselves of graft, altered our taxation so that the middlemen and manufacturers pay their share as well as the producer of the larger part of our national wealth, there will be lots of time to look after our elevators. In the meantime, while he is waiting, the farmer should set

about doing what he wishes for himself and prove to all that he is the independent farmer that our papers make such a fuss and blow about. I am a farmer myself, nothing else, and only a quarter section one at that, but I am quite willing to put up my share or do my little bit towards helping the farmers to help themselves, and if my remarks have been of any use towards showing that there are two sides to every question, even the elevator one, I trust the long space occupied will not have been used in vain."

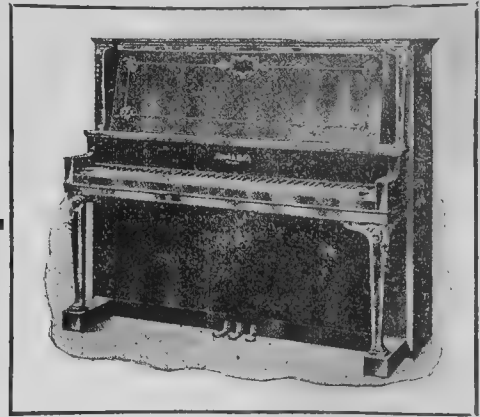
The Cold Storage Project.

On the 7th inst. we had a call from Mr. Greenstreet, of Edmonton, who was returning from Ottawa, where, in company with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Whiteside, he had been presenting to the government the views of the Cold Storage Committee, to whose workings we have frequently made reference. Mr. Greenstreet expressed himself as being well pleased with the results of his trip. Not only was the plan outlined by the committee laid before the government, but occasion was taken to meet the western members and explain fully to them what the proposal contemplated. The visit of the committee to Ottawa was too late in the season to permit of any legislative action being taken this year, but Mr. Greenstreet hopes that the government will adopt the suggestion advanced and introduce a measure looking toward the establishment of a cold storage system for our western meat product at the next session. The announcement published in some western papers a short time ago stating that definite action in the way of building plants was soon to be taken was altogether premature and unwarranted.

This year Kansas has more than 21 per cent of the total winter wheat acreage of the U. S.



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1 ".....	" 400.....	" 220
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1 ".....	" 500.....	" 230
1 Fischer.....	" 500.....	" 300
1 Mason & Risch.....	" 550.....	" 363

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WHEAT.

The following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer, under date of June 16, gives a very careful review of the wheat situation since our last issue:

In the last two weeks the wheat markets have passed through some interesting experiences. With the advent of June and fine growing summer weather to make crops look their best it is usual to expect some decline in prices, and June is looked upon by the grain trade as a bear month. This year owing to the congested May deal in the speculative markets, which of course was wound up by the last of May, and some improvement in crop conditions before the month was out, a decline in prices was confidently looked for as soon as June would come in. Anyone counting on that, however, met with disappointment because, instead of showing any weakness, the markets advanced on the very first day in June. In the U.S. markets prices held very firm without much change in quotations from day to day until the 10th of the month. By that date the winter wheat crop in many districts of Kansas and surrounding states were showing unexpected improvements owing to much needed rains and otherwise favorable weather, and new wheat was being delivered at local mills along the southern fringe of the winter wheat belt, and all reports as to the progress of the spring wheat crop were favorable. These improved conditions seemed to strike traders in the Chicago market all of a sudden, and they dropped the price of July wheat in that market 2c on the 10th inst., and it has had further declines nearly every day since, so that it now shows a loss of 5½c. per bus. since the 2nd inst. Sept. and Dec. wheat in Chicago also show declines on the two weeks of 2¼c and 1½c respectively.

A somewhat similar situation however arose in the spring wheat markets, which today in some cases show an advance over what they stood at on June 2nd. This has been caused by the attempt on the part of a few local speculators in Winnipeg to cover July wheat in this market. The venture of this local syndicate became known to the trade in Winnipeg about the 10th inst. They had bought a quantity of Winnipeg July wheat evidently intending to manipulate the price upward and squeeze those who were short. Many of those traders who were short in July wheat became afraid of the indefinite loss that might be facing them and naturally tried to buy in the wheat they needed to fill their contracts, and this had the very effect desired by the bull clique of advancing the price sharply without the clique having to buy much more wheat themselves. This manipulated advance in Winnipeg July wheat was taken quite seriously by the Duluth and Minneapolis trade and caused a sympathetic advance on these markets, while at the same time Chicago was declining sharply. The advance in the northern markets culminated on the 12th inst., closing prices on that day showing advances on the July delivery of 2½c in Duluth, 4c in Minneapolis and 7½c in Winnipeg. On the 12th, Winnipeg July wheat touched 139c, and it is understood that a number of shorts had made private settlements with the bull syndicate, at the above price, and this evidently relieved the situation for the July option closed on that day at 135¼c, being 3¼c under the top point touched. On the 14th inst., however, Winnipeg July was again somewhat excited and after having sold as high as 138½c closed at 136¾c. By this time the Duluth and Minneapolis markets had begun to understand the Winnipeg situation and although Winnipeg on the 14th closed 1c higher for both June and July wheat, Duluth and Min-

GRAIN SUMMER SHIPMENTS.

Farmers have finished with seeding now, and those who have grain still to ship out, should begin to think of getting that work done. In order to be in a position to secure best results in selling, the sure plan is to make shipments by carloads to Fort William or Port Arthur. Once a car is shipped, it can be sold to-day, to-morrow, or next week, or whenever a spurt in prices makes a good point on which to secure a good price.

Wheat prices are high and will remain so, but owing to the general situation of scarcity of wheat on the one hand, and the good or bad reports on the growing crops which will come, and daily influence of the markets on the other, we expect to see wide fluctuations in prices from time to time, and the only way the farmer away at a distance in the country can secure advantage of the favorable opportunities to sell, is by having his cars in the hands of a reliable commission firm, with instructions as to selling agreed upon before hand.

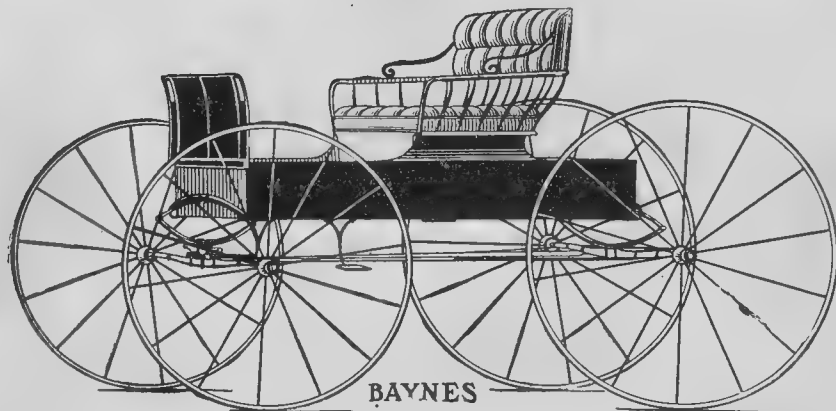
We possess unsurpassed facilities for handling Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, as agents for farmers, who become their own shippers, and we are a reliable commission firm, of many years standing and experience, well known over Western Canada as working solely on commission as agents for shippers, and we are prepared to handle to the best advantage for our customers all shipments entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad cars shipping bills immediately we receive same. One Northern wheat closed today (June 16th) at 129¼ per bus. for July delivery in store Fort William or Port Arthur which is equal to \$1.19¼ per bus. clear to shipper loaded on cars at stations with a 15c. per hundred rate of freight. Oats have been very strong selling as high as 60c. Fort William for 2 Can. West, but they are easier the last day or two and close today at 55½c. for July equal 49½c. clear on a 15c. per hundred freight rate. Both wheat and oats should be shipped forward quickly as possible in order not to miss the chance of present high prices.

Please write us for further information as to prices and market prospects and for shipping instructions.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

700-703 A, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA.



BAYNES BUGGIES

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Canada's Best and Largest Makers.
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BE CLEAN

Send for a copy of our treatise, "How to do Cleaning and Dyeing at Home" mailed postage free on receipt of fifty cents, an extremely small price when compared with the valuable information which the book contains. It explains everything very clearly, and contains information hitherto held as secrets in the cleaning and dyeing profession. Address, DYER & CLEANER Co., Dept. A., Vancouver, B.C.

neapolis July declined 1%. Since then all markets have declined more or less every day bringing changes in Chicago as stated above, leaving Minneapolis and Duluth unchanged on July to 2½¢ down on Sept., but Winnipeg 2¼¢ up on June, 1½¢ up on July and ½¢ lower on October, these being the changes in the quotations as compared with June 2nd. One of the important features of the period under review was the publishing of the U.S. Gov't. June crop report which was issued on the 8th inst. It gave the condition and acreage of both winter and spring wheat crops in the U.S. up to June 1st. The general impression was that owing to the favorable weather for all crops during the last half of May the report would be somewhat bearish. When it was issued it showed the winter wheat condition to be 80.7 against 83.5 on May 1st, and 86 on June 1st last year, and the approximate acreage was given as 27,000,000 acres. The spring wheat condition was given as 95.2 compared with 95 on June 1st last year, and the acreage planted 18,391,000 acres, against 17,710,000 acres planted last year. The condition and acreage suggest a probable yield of 680,000,000 bus. The indicated probable yield at June 1st 1903 was 664,000,000 bus. for the winter and spring wheat crops combined, and the final estimated yields after threshing was 638,000,000 bus. We think it quite safe to reckon on the U.S. crops turning out 680,000,000 bus. this year for we judge from the various reports regarding recent weather over America that both the winter and spring crops have improved very much since the country reports were forwarded to Washington from which the government report is made up because from both south and north, weather reports during the first half of June have been of such a kind as to imply continued improvement.

We have not any definite figures yet for the whole of our Western Canadian crop, but general opinion seems to estimate the acreage as around 7,000,000 acres, and a conservative estimate of probable yield under present conditions and outlook may be put at 120,000,000 bus. or say 25,000,000 bus. more than last year. Thus, if the U.S. will produce 680,000,000 bus. and Western Canada 120,000,000 bus. and allow say 20,000,000 bus. for Eastern Canada making a total of 840,000,000 bus. for the North American continent there will be provided a fairly good quantity for export to Europe during the coming season of 1909-10 after providing ample for home requirements.

While the balance of the old crop is going to be wonderfully well cleaned up before a liberal movement of the new crop can begin, the high prices obtaining for the last three months have been the means of bringing forward to market unexpectedly large supplies of wheat for the foreign markets and the result is seen in the world's shipments in the last nine weeks. These show an increase of 17,624,000 bus. over the shipments of the corresponding nine weeks of last year, when stocks of wheat, visible and invisible, were counted much larger than this year, and the world's crop prospect at that time was quite as good as at present. The quantity of wheat on ocean passage at this date is 44,312,000 bus. compared to only 38,644,000 bus. a year ago. This exhibit cannot but be otherwise than bearish on the sentiment of the European grain trade, and when combined with increasingly favorable probabilities as regards the outcome of this year's American and Canadian crops must cause them to be more ready sellers of any wheat and flour they have in hand, and for the time being indifferent buyers as regards future deliveries. Nevertheless, the problem of wheat supplies and prices for another year is not yet solved. The use of white bread by the white population of the world has so increased owing to several years of general prosperity, and recent crop years have not increased the production that the wheat situation over the world cannot adjust itself quickly nor without severe fluctuation in prices, so that while we will no doubt see some

decline in prices during the fall months, when the crop is moving freely from producers' hands, there will come a time later on in the season, when prices will naturally advance under the lessened supply from first hand and prices will easily go very high again. In order that farmers may get the fullest advantage of these high prices they should plan to hold as much of their coming crop as possible over for shipment between January and July of next year.

Our Winnipeg market has been firm but latterly owing to the disturbing operations of the July corner, referred to in the forepart of this review, there has been practically no demand for cash wheat for either milling or export. The large traders such as the elevator companies and the exporters, and the large milling companies, with perhaps one exception, are credited with having nothing to do with the attempted corner, and it has been patent that some of the large mills, who of course hold fair stocks of the higher grades of wheat, have been free sellers of the July delivery in our market at the high prices, and probably their selling has done very much to smother the corner.

In the last few days there has been a large increase in the movement from the country. Farmers are now through with the seeding and planting and whatever wheat they have left on the farm will no doubt come forward now, and it should be shipped forward to be sold before prices ease off as they will do when the new crop begins to move. It is likely that prices for old wheat will keep high until August comes in at least, but with the advance of summer the sooner the balance is shipped forward the better. Today's Winnipeg prices are: 1 Nor., 129¢; 2 Nor., 126¾¢; 3 Nor., 123¾¢; No. 4 wheat, 116¢; No. 5, 105¢; No. 6, 95¢. Feed wheat, 86¢, spot, enroute to Fort William or Port Arthur, or June delivery there. There is nothing doing at present in Alberta Red Winter wheat and no prices quoted for it. Futures closed: June, 129¢; July, 129¾¢ and October, 106½¢.

All prices quoted above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. —Thompson Sons & Co.

OATS.

The market for coarse grain is very slow at present. Prices are high but there is little demand. On June 16 oat quotations closed as follows: No. 2 Canadian Western, 55 cents; No. 3 C. W., 53¾¢; Extra No. 1 Feed, 54½¢; No. 2 Feed, 53.

BARLEY.

Barley quotations closed on above date as follows: No. 3, 60 cents; No. 4, 58; Rej., 56; Feed, 55.

FLAX.

No. 1 Northwestern, \$1.50.

GRAIN INSPECTIONS.

Grain inspections for the period June 1 to 14, inclusive, at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Canadian inspections at Duluth, were as follows:

Spring wheat.—No. 1 Northern, 106 cars; No. 2 Northern, 180; No. 3 Northern, 225; No. 4, 46; No. 5, 22; No. 6, 4; Feed, 2; No. Established Grade, 2; Rej. 1, 25; Rej. 2, 28; No. Grade, 14; Rej., 13; No. 1 Hard White Fife, 2. Total, 669 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 638 cars; Calgary, 23; Duluth, 8.

Winter wheat.—No. 2 Alberta Red Winter, 4 cars; No. 3 A.R.W., 1; No. 4, 1; No. 3 White Winter, 3; Rej. 2, 1. Total, 10 cars, all inspected at Calgary.

Oats.—No. 1 Canadian Western, 3 cars; No. 2 C.W., 63; No. 3 C.W., 12; Rej., 6; No. Grade, 1; Extra No. 1 Feed, 39; No. 1 Feed, 31; No. 2 Feed, 7; Cond., 1. Total, 163 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 102 cars; Calgary, 60; Duluth, 1.

Barley.—No. 3, 13 cars; No. 4, 7; Rej., 3; No. Grade, 1; Feed, 1. Total, 26 cars. Winnipeg inspections, 25 cars; Calgary, 1.

Flax.—No. 1 Northwestern, 12 cars; No. 1 Man., 2; Rej., 2. Total 16 cars, all inspected at Winnipeg.

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Made from the best quality of Steel Sheets is the BEST ROOFING AND SIDING for Barns or Warehouses, is cheaper and will last longer than any Metal Shingles made. We make Metal Shingles too. Write us for prices if your dealer does not handle our goods.

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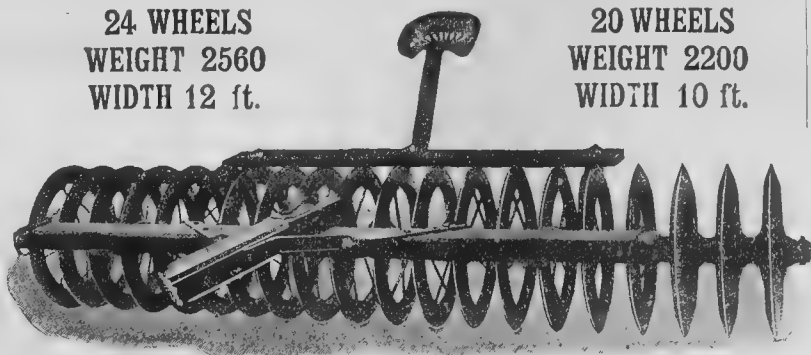
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Is not a one season tool, but to ensure best results, it should be used after all plowing, whether in the spring, summer or fall. It's V-shaped discs penetrate the soil deeper and pack the sub-surface more firmly than any other machine. Built in two sections to conform to uneven surfaces.

24 WHEELS
WEIGHT 2560
WIDTH 12 ft.

20 WHEELS
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Safe Lock WIND TIGHT AND WATERPROOF

There is only one metal shingle which really locks on all four sides. It is the "SAFE LOCK." At top, bottom and sides, "SAFE LOCK" Shingles fasten with a positive hook lock, which cannot be pulled apart from any cause. No wind storm is strong enough to unroof a building covered with "SAFE LOCK" Shingles, because there is not a crack or crevice at any point in the whole roof, where the wind can get under the shingles.

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When you roof with "SAFE LOCK" Shingles you are guaranteed:—

SA-ISFACTION—Because they can't leak.

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SAFETY—Because you are protected by our Free Lightning Guarantee.

ECONOMY—Because no other roofing will last so long.

Our interesting booklet "Truth About Roofing" is FREE FOR THE ASKING. Write for it.

CLARE & BROCKEST, 246 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCE

Potatoes are quoted at 70c, f.o.b. on a falling market. Eggs are worth 20 to 21 cents; creamery butter 22 cents and dairy 19. Fowl are quoted at 15 cents and chicken 25.

LIVE STOCK.

The cattle receipts last week were lighter which had a tendency to strengthen the local market and anything with fat and quality sold at good prices. Good stall fed butcher hogs are selling at \$7.50 for selects, but the market will likely go lower in the near future. Old Country cables quote best Canadians 13 to 13 1/4c; ranchers 11 1/4c to 12 1/2c.

The following are present prices on the local market:

Export steers, Manitoba stall fed (assuming freight) .. .	\$5.40 to 5.60
Export steers, Alberta grain fed (assuming freight) .. .	5.00 to 5.25
Choice butcher steers .. .	5.10 to 5.25
Good butcher steers and heifers .. .	4.75 to 5.00
Medium loads butcher cattle .. .	4.50 to 4.75
Common to fair butcher cattle .. .	3.50 to 4.25
Export bulls .. .	3.50 to 4.00
Butcher bulls .. .	2.75 to 3.25
Breedy stocker and feeding steers .. .	3.25 to 4.00

Hogs are selling at \$7.50 for selects.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Special Report by Clay, Robinson & Co.

It has been a slow and sticky trade in beef steers this week. Demand from all sources was more slack than in late weeks, both eastern shippers and local dressed beef men claiming that the demand for beef is weaker. However, prices are not quotably lower than last week, although there is a very weak undertone to trade in common and medium as well as grassy lots. Top beeves this week, \$7.25, Clay, Robinson & Co. landing branded western Nebraskas at this figure, while the summit for yearlings was \$7.20, also being obtained by Clay, Robinson & Co. for horned Nebraska steers and heifers mixed. Bulk of beef steer sales this week, \$6.00 @ 6.90.

Revised quotations for all grades of native beef steers:

Extra choice to prime steers	\$6.90 @ 7.25
Good to choice steers .. .	6.50 6.80
Medium to good steers .. .	5.90 6.40
Poor to fair steers .. .	5.20 5.80
Extra choice to prime yearling steers .. .	7.00 7.25
Good to choice yearling steers .. .	6.40 6.90
Medium to good yearling steers .. .	5.80 6.30
Poor to fair yearling steers	5.00 5.70
Good to choice stags .. .	6.00 6.40
Common to medium stags ..	5.25 5.90

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

Experienced Farm Hands Wanted—Give references. Highest wages paid. E. care Nor'-West Farmer.

Rhode Island Reds—Eggs \$1.00 per setting Test run. Strong germs. G. H. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

For Sale—Two choice young Aberdeen-Angus bulls. Wm. Turner, Carroll, Man.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, purebred, Eggs \$1.50 per 13; cockerels \$3.00. Poultry supplies, F. Bradshaw, Regina.

160 acres, improved, two miles from Carlyle, \$15.00 per acre, on easy terms. Geo. Kellett, Carlyle, Sask.

For Sale—320 acres, good hay and stock range, some open range. For further particulars apply H. St. G. Burn, Gillingham, Alta.

For Sale—Eight furrow engine gang, G. Reid, Bratke, Regina. Good as new, only used a few days. Apply G. P. Wastle, Oak Bluff.

Galloways for Sale. Five obtained prizes Winnipeg 1907 Exposition.—Apply Mgr. Viewfield Farm, Oak Bluff.

Pure Italian Bees—Choice Colonies \$10.00. Ordinary \$8.00. Summer Swarms \$7.00. Safe delivery at any station. T. S. Kitson, Macdonald, Man.

For Sale—20 South African Veterans' Land Grants on one to three years' time secured by mortgages on real estate. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie, Man.

For Sale—Good 160 acres, 1 1/2 miles from Lashburn, Sask., C.N.R.; small improvement; will be sold cheap; easy terms. Rev. Edwd. Softley, Elliott House, Guelph, Ont.

For Sale—Ready end of June, pure bred Berk-hire swine. Seven dollars each, pure bred Jersey bull calf, \$25.00. W. Brays Hay, Kellogg, Man.

New Ideas Wanted—If you hold patents and wish to dispose of them, or if you have good ideas and want patents, write us. We will help you. It's our business. Lyon & Gladstone, 210 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

British Columbia—Armstrong is the finest fruit and mixed farming district of the whole Okanagan Valley. Irrigation unnecessary. Write for booklet of choice fruit and other farms. W. E. Hoult, Real Estate, Armstrong, B.C.

For Sale—One Avery Steam Plow with ten Breaker and Stubble Bottoms and Steam Lift complete, at Elm Creek, Man. For further information address Walter M. Grimes, Nokomis, Ill., U.S.A. Plow is 1906 make used very little.

Inoculated Soil for Alfalfa Fields for Sale—From an old Alfalfa field, soil well supplied with the necessary bacteria. Price \$1.50 per 2 bus. bag. One bag should suffice for two acres. Baring, Sask., Edward Crain.

Perfection Razor Paste—The celebrated razor sharpener. Price 25 cents; if not at your hardware dealers send direct to Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Man.

Unbroken Range Horses—Wanted by the car load. Give age, weight, tell when you can ship, and quote price f.o.b. your station in first letter. E. care of Nor'-West Farmer.

Engines for Sale—We have on hand ready for sale a number of our own make portable and traction engines, simple and compound, from sixteen to thirty horsepower, rebuilt and in first-class order, which we will sell much below their value. Address P. O. Box 41, or The John Abell Engine & Mach. Co., Ltd., 760 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale or Exchange—The French Coach Stallion Mercier 3513 dark chestnut 16 1/2 hands, weight 1400, foaled May 1900 sired by imp. Menos dam Guldare by Perfection, the greatest getter of prize winners of his age. Mercier is crippled in front, but otherwise perfectly sound and is one of the finest stock getters it is possible to own—his average get has been 85% and his colts are large, handsome, true to type, and with great quality and action. They can be judged by over 100 to be seen on the Ranch. Having so many of his fillies we are forced to change. Young horses will be taken in exchange. Mercier was winner this year at Calgary, of 1st and 2nd in coach progeny class, 1st, 2nd and 3rd for the best foal produced by any light stallion. Wanted a short backed heavy boned French Coach Stallion, free from hereditary defects—for cash or in trade for above Stallion or for registered Clyde fillies or Stallion of which we have several excellent specimens for sale. G. E. Goddard, Bow River Horse Ranch, Cochrane Alta.

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- 1 25-H.P. Direct Flue Gaar-Scott & Co. engine.
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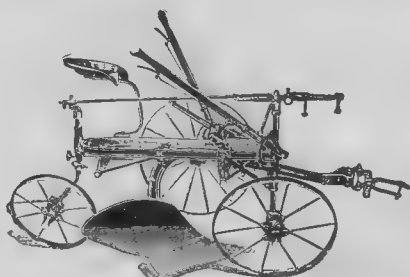
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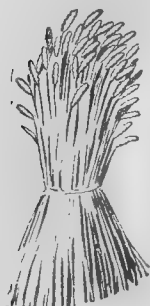
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Shipments made from Mills at Vancouver, B.C.; Cranbrook, B.C.; and in Sawing Season from West Selkirk, Man.; Rainy River District, Ont.

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Fence Posts in Car Lots Only.

CUT OUT, MARK, AND MAIL TO US.

Gentlemen:—

Date.....

(N.W.F.)

I am interested in.....and would like to have you send me your prices.

FILL IN MATERIAL DESIRED

NAME.....TOWN.....

RAILROAD STATION.....NAME OF RAILROAD.....

Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

It's the Crimp!

That's the part that counts in a Washboard.

And the Crimp that insures Easy Washing and Few Destroyed Linens is the Right Crimp.

And you'll find the Right Crimp in

EDDY'S
"2 in 1" **WASHBOARDS**
"3 in 1"

Three Different Crimps in One Board means the Minimum of Wear and Tear on Clothes.

PERSIST IN GETTING EDDY'S!

HAIL. HAIL.

Loss Claims paid last year **\$30,152.89**

Paid last five years - - **\$302,866.24**

Average rate of assessment six years, 16¼c. per acre.

PLANS OF INSURANCE SAME AS IN 1908

Assessment governed by amount of loss.

Have now \$1,600,000.00 Insurance in force.

SURPLUS ASSETS \$23,339.00,
Including premiums on Insurance now in force, over \$87,000.00

NO LIABILITIES

Cash Deposited With Government **\$5,000.00**

\$200,000 of Insurance written on June 11th and 12th.

The Company is now stronger financially than ever before.

For further information see our agent, or write

THE MANITOBA FARMERS MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

W. C. Graham, Manager, Winnipeg

Box 1147

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on **PEERLESS** Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose.

Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.
THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. O
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

HIDES AND FURS

We are open to buy all your Hides and Raw Furs of all kinds at highest market prices. Make us a trial shipment and be convinced.

WRITE FOR PRICES

THE LIGHTCAP HIDE & FUR CO., LTD.

P. O. Box 1092, Office 172 King Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The "Wizard" Portable Grain Elevator

CONSTRUCTION

The "Wizard" Portable Grain Elevator is built any height, standard 18-ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyor by worm screw.

Mounted on skids, but can be operated on a wagon or truck.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on frame.

Spout can be swung in any direction, or up or down.

Will save its cost in one Season.

It is a back saver, time saver, money saver. It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

For loading cars and filling granaries—it can be operated by horse power or gasoline engine.



This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck, with leg up and hopper ready to receive grain. Write for prices and terms. Agents wanted.

Our Line of Specialties include—Steel wheel Trucks, Caboose Trucks, Rotary Plow Harrows, Harrow Carts, Sewing machines, Disc Sharpeners, &c.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

142 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG



This Is
The Salt

That Helps Me To Make Prize Butter

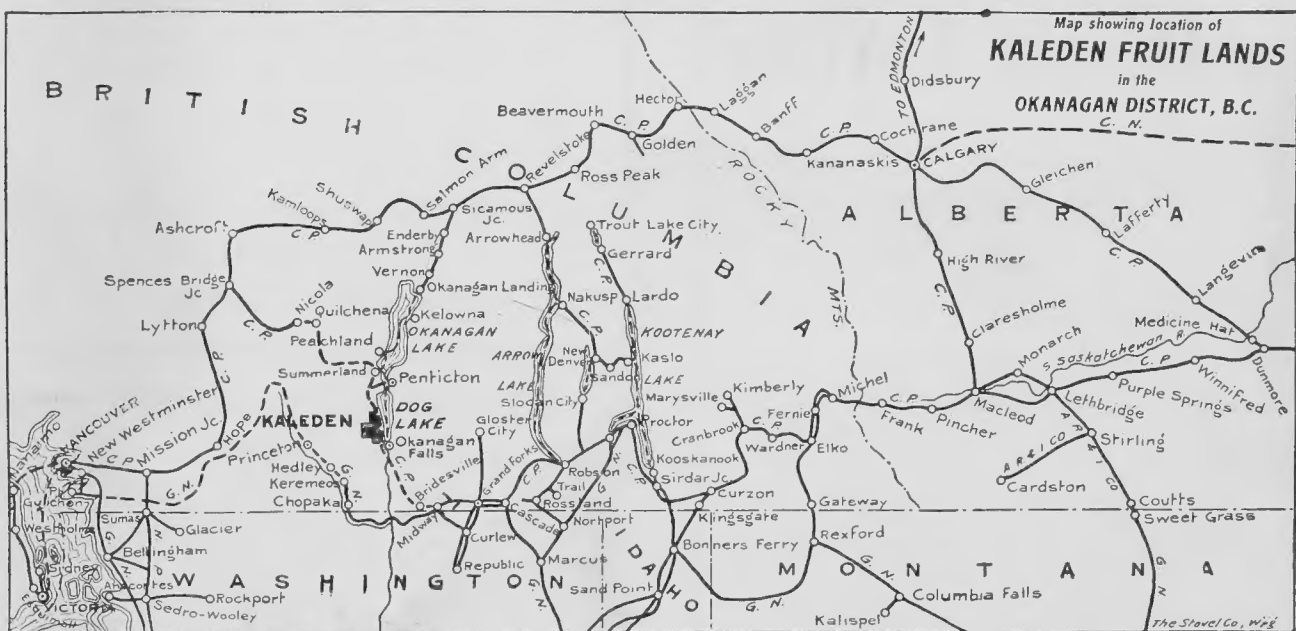
And I can tell you, Salt plays a very important part in butter making.

Give me good cows and Windsor Butter Salt, and I will win the prize every time.

At the big fairs for years, practically all of the prize winning butter makers have used it.

KALEDEN FRUIT LANDS, SOUTHERN OKANAGAN, B.C.

Kaleden
Fruit
Lands



Kaleden
Fruit
Lands

The above map shows the location of our fruit lands on the west shore of Dog Lake. This lake is four miles south of Okanagan Lake and connected by the Okanagan River—navigable.

We are now putting in a **Pressure Pipe System of Irrigation** on these lands; the first and only system of the kind in Canada. This system is conceded by experienced men to be worth \$100 more per acre to the land than the ordinary flume and ditch system. On KALEDEN lands you will have beautiful domestic water in your homes the year round, equal to the finest city water system.

Our Engineer has been for some time subdividing these lands into 5-acre lots, laying out roads and streets, and also the beautiful townsite of KALEDEN.

In the meantime we are selling town lots and fruit lots, giving each purchaser a number and receipt indicating the order of their choice. Soon as plan is completed a copy of same will be sent with a description of each lot for your selection. We guarantee that every fruit lot sold in this way to be ready for the plow, and every foot of it the finest loamy fruit soil there is in all Canada—not a single yard of waste soil on it. Our climate conditions are superior to any other part of British Columbia, so far as fruit raising is concerned. It is a land of sunshine and beauty. Those who buy now have superior choices and get all the advantages of first selection. A deposit of \$100 with each 5-acre lot and \$25 each on town lots is required. Unimproved fruit lands equal to these cannot be purchased, under irrigation, in the Wenatchee or Yakima Valleys, Washington, or other favored places, there, under \$600 to \$1000 per acre. Our present prices are \$240 per acre for fruit lots and \$200 each for town lots. Our terms are: One-fourth cash; one-eighth in 12 mos.; one-eighth in 24 mos.; one-quarter in 36 mos. and one-quarter in 48 mos. A \$100 deposit now will secure you one of these choice 5-acre fruit lots in the very best location overlooking this beautiful Lake. Send or wire money to me at address below. These lands are owned by James Ritchie, of Summerland, B.C., and we refer you to Bank of Montreal, Vernon, as to our responsibility. Prospectus and Map will be sent on application.

T. G. WANLESS, General Sales Agent, Box 2097, Winnipeg, Man., or Calgary, Alta.

FIFTY DOLLARS SPENT FOR MY SHINGLES

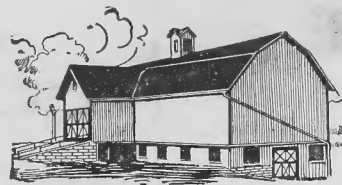
ADDS \$500 TO THE VALUE OF ANY HOUSE OR BARN

ANY building good enough to be roofed right is too good by far to be roofed with wooden shingles. No building worth carrying fire insurance on deserves any roof less good than "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. Simply because—

"Oshawa" Shingles, of 28-gauge semi-hardened sheet steel, make the only roof that absolutely and actually will be a good roof for a hundred years. If any "Oshawa"-shingled roof shows the least sign of leaking in twenty-five years, this company will replace that roof with a new roof, free. That's the kind of a written guarantee you get when you buy "Oshawa" Shingles—and there's \$250,000 back of the guarantee.

Thousands of "Oshawa" shingled roofs cover farm buildings, residences, public edifices, churches, all over Canada. They make a roof handsome enough for any building whatever—and it is the most practical of roofs—for the simple reason that an "Oshawa"-shingled roof can NOT leak.

It can't leak because, to start with, it is made of extra-heavy, extra-tough steel, special galvanized. The galvanizing makes these shingles wholly proof against rust—and rust is the only enemy steel has when it's used for roofing. That Pedlar-process galvanizing makes it needless to paint an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. Long years of weather-



wear won't show on these shingles. That one item of paint saved—of the need for painting—entirely done away with—saves you the cost of an "Oshawa"-shingled roof in the first few years it's on any of your buildings. And just remember—it will be a good roof for a hundred years.

Such a roof is not only rain-proof, snow-proof and fire proof, but it is wind-proof. It makes any building it covers warmer in winter and cooler in summer—because—



G. A. Pedlar

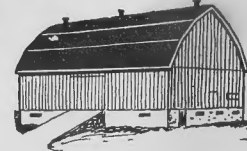
The Pedlar four-way-lock—every shingle locked to adjoining shingles underneath, on all four sides—makes an "Oshawa"-shingled roof practically one solid sheet of steel, without a crevice or a crack.

That keeps out the slightest suspicion of moisture—it keeps out the winter winds and keeps in the warmth—and in

a good enough roof for structures that are meant to last only a few years—but only "Oshawa" Shingles are sure to last a hundred years and are good for a century.

Another thing about these shingles:—They make a building lightning-proof—insulate it far better than any lightning-rod system ever could. Last year lightning destroyed over half a million dollars' worth of farm property. Not a cent of that loss could have happened if the buildings that were struck had been roofed right, which means roofed with "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles.

Maybe you think the first cost of these shingles is so high as to outweigh all the savings they make and all the merits they have? Would it surprise you to know that you can "Oshawa"-shingle any roof for \$5.50 a square? (A "square" means 100 square feet—an area 10 by 10 feet.)



Just about the price of A1 cedar or cypress shingles—and they'll be rotted to dust before even the first ten years of the Pedlar guarantee have passed. An "Oshawa"-shingled roof will outlast ten wood-shingled roofs—and be a better roof every minute of the time, in every way a roof ought to be good.

Anybody can put on these shingles—a hammer and a tinner's shears are all the tools necessary. It is impossible to get them on wrong—you'll see why when you send for a sample shingle and a book about "Roofing Right." Suppose you send for the book and the sample to-day—now. Ask for "Roofing Right" booklet No. 4. It will pay you to get at the real facts about the right roof.



Pedlar products include every kind of sheet metal building materials—too many items to even mention here. You can have a catalogue—estimate—prices—advice—just for the asking. We'd like especially to interest you in our Art Steel Ceilings and Side Walls—they are a revelation to many people. More than 2,000 designs. May we send you booklet and pictures of some of them?

OSHAWA GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

A new roof for nothing if they leak by 1934.

summer it wards off the sun's rays—won't let them get through.

And "Oshawa"-shingled roofs are fire-proof—as a matter of course. How could you set fire to a roof of solid sheet steel? The fire-insurance people will make lower rates on a building protected by "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles. That saving alone will pay for the roof within ten years.

Some think a corrugated iron roof is fire-proof and about as good as an "Oshawa"-shingled roof. That isn't so. We make corrugated iron roofing—and it's all right, for its kind. Nobody makes any better. But corrugated iron isn't the roof for a farm building—nor for any building that is meant to stand a long while. It is

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa

ESTABLISHED
1861

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST WAREHOUSE:

MONTREAL
321-3 Craig St. W.

OTTAWA
423 Sussex St.

TORONTO
11 Colborne St.

LONDON
86 King Street

CHATHAM
200 King St. W.

WINNIPEG
73 Lombard St.

QUEBEC
127 Rue du Pont

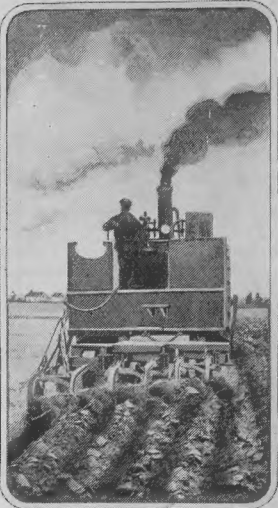
ST. JOHN, N.B.
42-46 Prince William St.

HALIFAX
16 Prince Street

WE WANT AGENTS IN SOME SECTIONS. WRITE FOR DETAILS.

MENTION THIS PAPER

122C



Vol. 28

The NORWEST FARMER

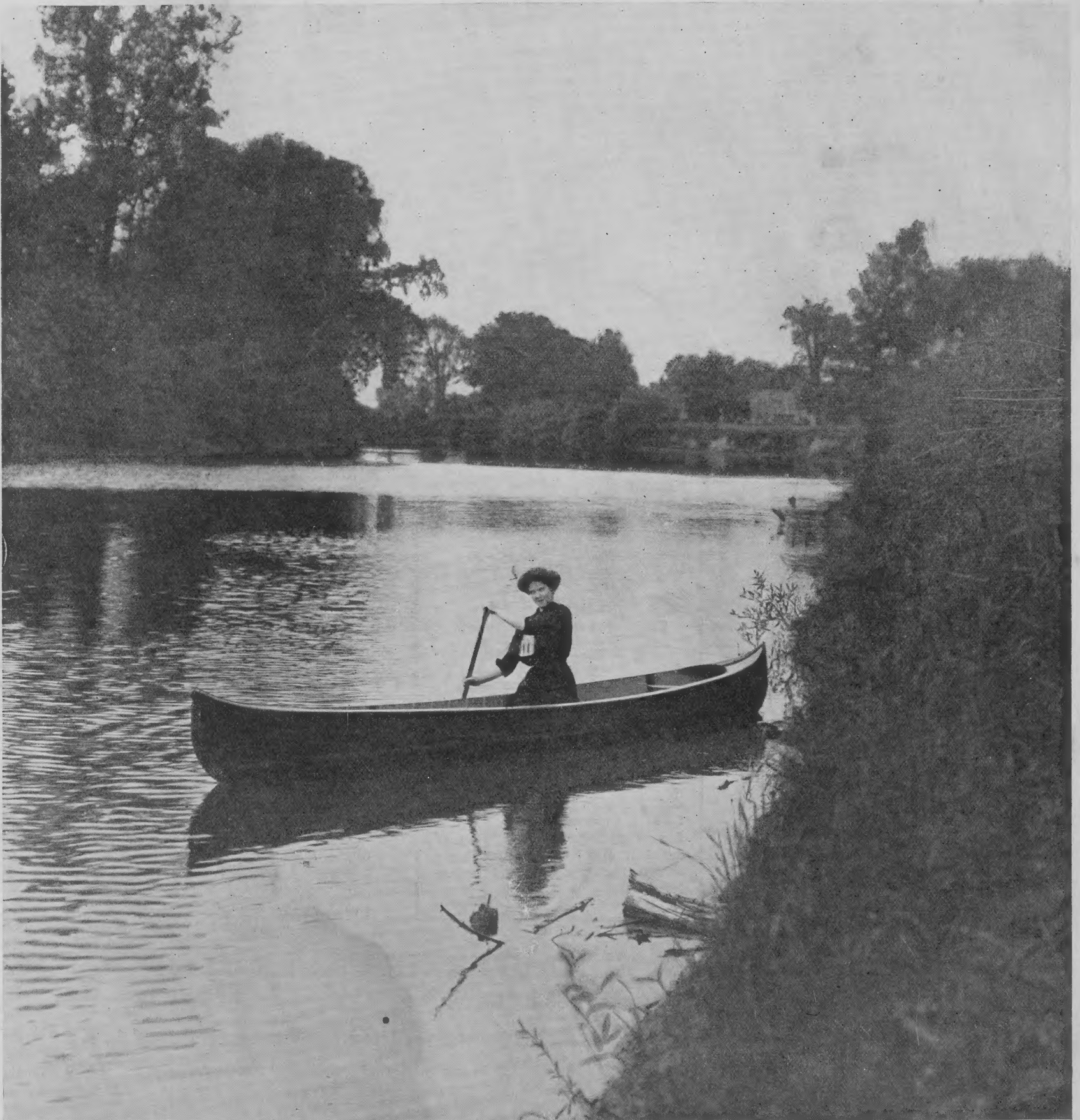
ISSUED TWICE A MONTH

Stanley Rackham Mar 13
Box 117
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask.



No. 11

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER, THRESHERMAN, STOCKMAN, DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.



WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

JUNE 5, 1909.

Why the Capital is better than other Separators

TESTS made by dairying experts show that the average cream separator leaves 0.054 per cent. of butter-fat in the skim milk. That is the average loss you can expect from the average machine.

With butter at 25 cents a pound, that loses you 6.7 cents on every 500 pounds of milk you run through the average machine.

But the Capital Separator skims to a mere trace; and its average loss is only 0.01 per cent.—pretty nearly six times as clear as the average machine skims.

On every 500 pounds of milk that saving amounts to 5½ cents (\$0.0547 exactly). Figure it out for yourself and see.

Now, the Capital machine, although its bowl is the lightest, and its gears the easiest-turning, easily handles 500 pounds of milk an hour. Run it two hours a day, and it will get you practically eleven cents a day more butter money than the average machine.

If that isn't \$40.15 a year, what is it? If you don't think that is possible, or if the average machine's man says it isn't, write to me, and I will prove it to you.

The reason for this big difference is the Capital wing-cylinder—the

7,000-revolutions-a-minute skimming device, that whirls the fat out of the milk almost drop by drop.

This device is the one that handles the cream and the milk only once—doesn't mix the cream again

and again with the skim and lose a little fat with each needless mixing, as the hollow-bowl machines have to do.

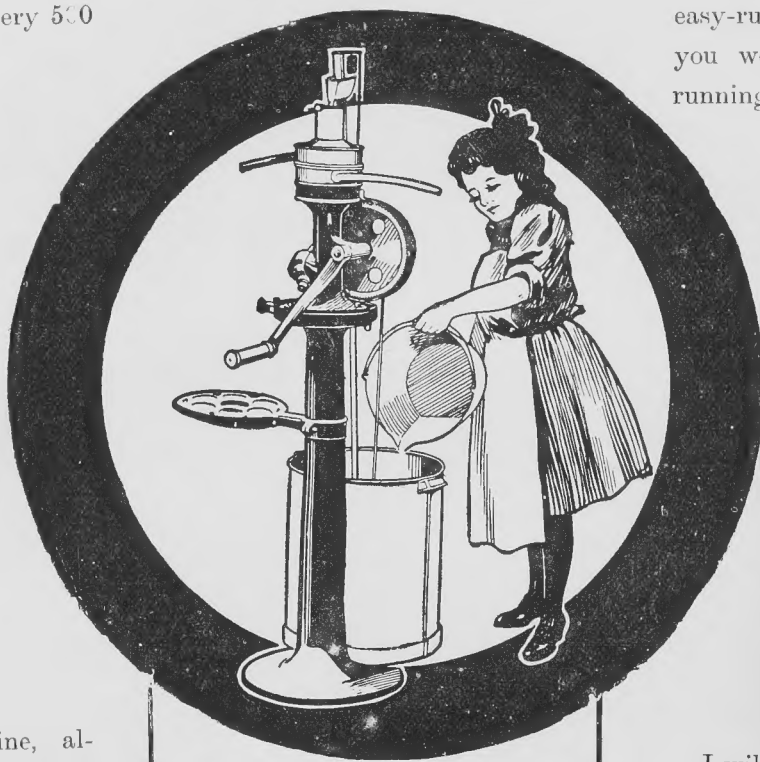
And the Capital machine, with its 3½-pound bowl (the lightest bowl there is) and its perfected, simplified, easy-running gearing, doesn't make you work like a horse to keep it running uniformly fast enough, as you have to do with the average machine and its old-fashioned gears.

You mustn't judge the Capital by the kind of separator your misguided neighbor bought. This machine saves work, instead of making it; earns money instead of wasting it; banishes bother instead of doubling it. And it's so easy to buy!

I will sell you a Capital on terms so easy the machine will buy itself before you realize it.

Tell me how many cows you keep, and what their yield is, and I will tell you just how quick a Capital will pay for itself on your farm, and what it will actually earn you in money.

I will prove every word I say if you will write and ask me what you want to know about the right way to get money out of cows.



Do You See This?

The average cream separator loses .054% butter-fat.

The Capital loses only .01%.

Therefore, the average machine loses 4.3 oz. butter in every 500 lbs. whole milk it handles.

And the Capital loses only 8-10ths of an ounce.

With butter at 25 cents a pound, Capital's gain is the difference between \$0.0124 and \$0.0671, or practically 5½ cents for every hour the Capital runs against the average machine of similar capacity (500 lbs. an hour).

THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Brockville or Ottawa,

Barrie, Stratford, Hamilton, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Pictou, Summerside, Moncton.

WE WANT TEN GOOD MEN—The right kind of men can make money introducing the Capital Separator.

We help our agents in a way that gets them business. Talk it over with us by mail.